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VOL. XII NO. 5 BOMBAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1924. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required tobe in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Jan.	MANTUA ‡		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,420
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA ‡		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,227
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	MALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
11th Jan.	Domala	8,441
25th ,,	Mashobra	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	5,800
22nd ,,	Morvada	8,193
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,609
4th April	Mancia	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th January	Alipore*	..	5,273
18th ,,	Soudan	..	6,696
19th ,,	Nagpore*	..	5,283
25th ,,	Kidderpore	..	5,334
25th ,,	Naldera	..	15,993
2nd Feb.	Jeypore*	..	5,318
3rd ,,	Oora* x	..	5,462
6th ,,	Ula*	..	5,310
21st ,,	Sicilia x	..	6,813
22nd ,,	China	..	7,952
18th March	Soudan †	..	6,696
24th April	Sicilia †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers
x Will not convey Passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
5th Jan.	VASNA ..	Bussreh via K'chi 1 p. m.
5th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaK'war 10 a. m.
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
9th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	BARALA ..	Bussreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports

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Managing Director

THE [illegible]
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Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,427
Reserve Fund 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

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Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery	
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist.	
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Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot	
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar	
Hapur	Ludhiana		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,76,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 59,88,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
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RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
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Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
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Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changehun	Manila	Singapore
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Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
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Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

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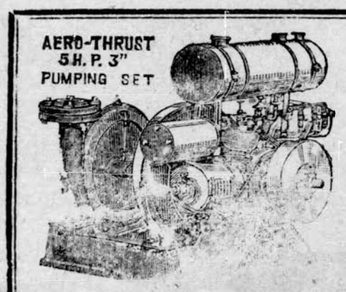

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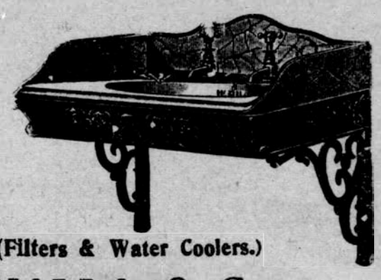

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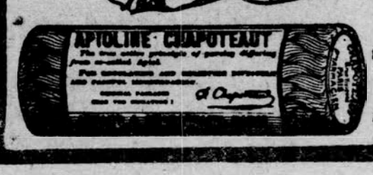

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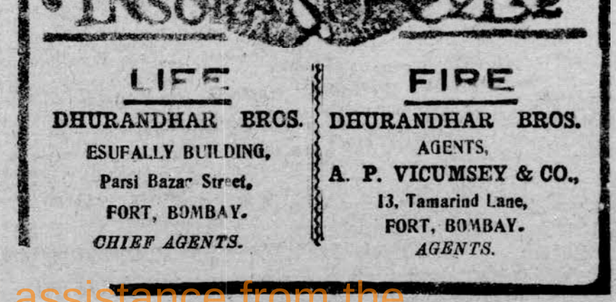
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2



LIFE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
ESUFALLY BUILDING,
Parsi Bazar Street,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS.

FIRE
DHURANDHAR BROS.
AGENTS,
A. P. VICUMSEY & CO.,
13, Tamarind Lane,
FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1874.)
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

THIS COMPANY OFFERS
A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in
THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY

The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are :
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years !
(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period !
(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.

In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.

Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.

For particulars apply to
H. EDWIN JONES, Manager.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Prices No 189 (folding) Stove complete for Rs 10/-only.

Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum

NOVELTY AND UTILITY

are the keynotes of our manufactures which are Cookers, Brass chorus, Charkhas Water-heaters etc: catalogue free on Request

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near West-End Cinema, Girgaon,
BOMBAY No. 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics. Apply to th PRINCIPAL, Gurukul, Andheri.
A R9351

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Fancy Woollen and Cotton piece-goods Retail Firm having experience for at least five years, must be a Matriculate and a Hindu. Apply Box No. 9961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9379

WANTED—A RECORD and DESPATCH CLERK, preferably a typist. Apply in own hand-writing enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 9962, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9387

WANTED—For Lahore a TRANSLATOR competent in Gujarati and Marathi both. See personally between 12 to 1 (S.T.) MANAGER, Amritdhara, Sardar Griha, near Crawford Market, Bombay.
A 18553

YOCO BOOK-POLISH.—Absolutely indispensible to lawyers, students, libraries and record offices.—WANTED AGENTS throughout India.—YOGENDRA & CO., Bulsar.
A R9185

WANTED—INDIAN SALESMAN, must possess a thorough knowledge of Fire extinguishers. Only intelligent and smart men need apply to PICKNELL, ORIENT HOUSE, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, next Sunday between 10 and 11 a.m.
A R9394

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Poona, C. P. and Berars, Karnatic, Indore and for other unrepresented districts. Good remuneration for competent men. Swarajists and Nationalists preferred. Apply to:—THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18484

WANTED—For Private Nursing Staff. Fully trained INDIAN NURSES. Salary Rs. 40-5-70 plus 10 per cent. on fees earned and 20 per cent. General Allowance. Free Board and Lodging. Apply: LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Cama Hospital, Bombay.
A C18417

WANTED—For the Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar, a WEAVING MASTER, who can supervise the erection of machinery and has an experience of about 15 or 20 years on Winding, Warping and Sizing. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials should reach the Proprietors before the 15th January, 1924. J. K. BABBAR and Co., AMRITSAR.
A18532

WANTED for an up-country small Printing Press, a few COMPOSITORS, BINDERS, RULINGWALLAS, PRESSMEN, Salaries according to qualifications, also one experienced MANAGER, who must be well conversant with Press work, salary Rs. 150, only experienced hands need apply to the MANAGER, COMMERCIAL PRINTING PRESS, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R9326

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.

THE POOREST BOY if properly trained, may fill the most honourable position in the land. Awake and Specialise yourselves in the studies of SHORTHAND and Typewriting, Accountancy, Law, Insurance, *Degrees in Commerce*, General Commercial Knowledge, etc. Charges very moderate. Candidates for the Examinations of the Union of Educational Institution and the National Union of Teachers must pay their fees on or before 7th January, 1924. Success and Service Guaranteed. Special Shorthand speed Classes. Apply THE PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R9373

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FREE PASSAGE, by young, qualified, enthusiastic Hindoo, conversant with machinery, offers services as SECRETARY or similar capacity, proceeding London or Continent about March. Best references. Please correspond Box No. 9959, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9377

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MUSLIM UNDERGRADUATE, twenty years' experience, intensive commerce Japan, Singapore, and Burma is open to ENGAGEMENT. Please write to Box No. 9963, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9388

AN energetic young UNDERGRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics (second language French) desires TUITIONS at pupils' residences between 6-30 and 8-30 a.m. vicinity Chimboi Church Bandra. Please apply stating terms to Box No. 9958, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9374

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—To high caste Hindus, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS near Thakoredwar Road. Apply Box No. 9966, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9365

FLATS TO LET—Dadar, Essack Building, close to Tram and Train. Apply to Irany, ground floor.
C R9380

TO LET—For Vegetarian Hindus at Alawia Building, Block No. B. C. opp. Ilyas Mills, Tardeo. Apply within.
C R9274

COMMODIOUS AIRY GROUND FLOOR, Opposite Sankerseth's Temple, Grant Road, to let immediately, any community residents or business. Apply Mr. CAPTAIN above.
C R9370

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM with mazarine floor and garages at Hughes Road, Wassiamull Mansion. Apply on premises or Wassiamull Assomull & Co., Babulanath.
C R9380

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGE and space for factory, etc., with water pipe and electric light near Empress Cinema, Lamington Road. Rent moderate. Apply there to MR. DIN MAHOMED ELLAHI BUX.
C R9381

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9397

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET, in a newly built, chocolate coloured, four storeyed house, opposite to two elephants, Girgaon Back Road. Apply within.
C R9371

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Virle Parle, two minutes' walk from Station with best accommodation garden and well. See HAKIMJI AMJI, Dhobi Galli, Zakaria Masjid. Phone No. 9454.
C R9309

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Begins work on 7th Jan., 24. Immediate enrolments invited for B. Com. (London); Cambridge Senior; Specialised Banking; Govt. Auditing and Genl. Commerce Exams. Apollo Street.
M R9392

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE (Estd. 1905)—New Classes for CORPORATION of ACCOUNTANTS, London Chamber of Commerce and other Examinations begin from 7th Jan. Shorthand (Theory and Speed) taught in four months only. Please write for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Opt. Whiteaways.
M R9391

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you. PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO. Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY. (Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

TEXTILATIES AGAIN.

17. Is the word in the English Dictionary?
18. No! but it soon will be.
19. Meaning Textile Mili Stores of good quality.
20. Manufactured at Blackburn.
21. By the firm of Jones Textilaties, Ltd.,
22. And sold at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
23. By Jones Textilaties Export Co., Ltd.

Agents:—THE SIZING MATERIALS CO., LTD.
T18527

TURKISH BATH, with Massage. Attended by Qualified Nurse. 303, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R9393

EARN Rs. 30 a day on Banian, Socks Machine of 320/ and 2500/ We guarantee your Earning. ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Bombay.
T R9396

HEN EGG'S HALWA—Royal Tonic food for Winter Season. A positive necessity to all. Excellent in taste and flavour. 1st class Rs. 15, 2nd class Rs. 10 per seer. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. NOMANI & CO. No. 27, Shah Supan Street, Darbhanga.
T 18311

PRINTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes, having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PRINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
18328

FOR SALE—Green's Improved Patent Fuel Economisers, quite new, consisting of 96 tubes each, each 9 ft. in length made up in sections eight tubes in width and arranged in one group, fitted with each one safety valve, 1 blow off valve, 1 soot door and frame. Constructed suitable for a working boiler pressure of 180 lbs. per sq. inch. For price and other particulars apply to:—ZAVERI MILL, Near Civil Hospital, Wanda Villa, Ahmedabad.
T R9400

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	205
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8	100
Senta Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Piscap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 9 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	180
Yost 20, latest Rs. 100, Gujerati.	
Remington 9.	165
Ribbons, Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS
by CAPT NEMO

Last Result those, who purchased can testify they made enormous profit.

For to-day's race, hurry up 3 Winners and 3 places again will be given for Rs. 5 only.

Apply sharp from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Address 11, Rope Walk Street, next to Temple Bar, Fort.
R9386

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA,
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET for Ladies: Recommended by Miss Etti Rout. Write RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF THE MOGUL COURT—856 Pages in 8 Parts, Rs. 8 only. List Free. Apply to VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9366

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, JOSHI PRAGJI MULJI, President of the Committee of the Cutchi Saraswat Community of Bombay, elected in accordance with the consent order made by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 852 of 1908, do hereby declare the meeting of the community held on SUNDAY, 30th December, 1923, as was not in confirmity with the rules and I do further declare the business transacted at the said meeting to be ultra vires.

(Sd.) JOSHI PRAGJI MULJI.

Bombay, dated 3rd January, 1924.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 12th of January, 1924, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1923.
(2). To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Mavji Govindji Sheth and Raghavji Purshottam as Directors of the Company.
(3). To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who being eligible offer themselves for reelection.
(4). To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
(5). To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th of January, 1924, to 15th January, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd December, 1923.
C18541

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in the Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, (East India Cotton Association's Office), on SATURDAY, the 12th January, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 30th September, 1923.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
V. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board.
B. S. MISTRY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared, will be paid on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the Company at Taj Building, Fort, on and after 21st January, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register of the Company on the 1st instant.
C18538

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business of Coal Merchants, Bunkering Contractors and Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents which we were carrying on under the name style and firm of Nanu N. Bharucha and Co., at 25c, Frere Road, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as and from the 31st day of December 1923.

All persons, who may be indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to pay up the amounts due by them to the said firm at the above address.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1924.

NANU N. BHARUCHA,
KEKOBAD CAWASJEE SHROFF.
R9341

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GREGSON, BATLEY & KING Architects, are removing their office from King's Building, Hornby Road, on the 1st January, 1924, from which date their address will be:—

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Architects and Surveyors,
Chartered Bank Buildings,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
C18514

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited is 5TH JANUARY, 1924.
C18469

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA,
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Central Khilafat Committee's following properties:—

Lot No. 1.—Stock of TIMBER, lying at the Chhotani Saw Mills Sewri.
Lot No. 2.—Stock of HARDWARE, lying at Chinch Bunder Godown.
Lot No. 3.—LANDS, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and STORES of the Chhotani Saw Mills and Siding.

Forms of offer and conditions of sale in respect of Lot No. 3 and lists of goods comprised in lots 1 and 2 above can be had from the undersigned at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect the goods comprised in Lots Nos. 1 and 2 on a previous application.

The last date for sending in the offers is the 31st day of January, 1924.

Offers can be sent for any one or more of the aforesaid three lots.

OMAR SOBANI
MOULVI MAHOMEDALLY
143, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
18334

NANU T. RAMA IYER

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, I, the undersigned, Mr. Gangadhar T. Thondulkar of Poona, have authorised with effect from to-day, Mr. Nana T. Rama Iyer of Tripunittura, to handle, deal, mortgage, dispose and purchase all parts and parcels of my property and am liable for any consequences arising therefrom.

The said Mr. Nana T. Rama Iyer will sign.
Per Pro. G. T. Thondulkar.
R. NARAYANA IYER.
Personal Assistant.

Temp: Address.—
C/o S. Krishna Iyer Esq.,
Irani Buildings, Matunga.
(Sd.) G. T. THONDULKAR.
3rd January 1924.
C18551

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Penang Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 4th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged o. in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company, will be held at the registered office at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1924, to transact the following businesses:—

(1) To consider the report of the Sub-Committee appointed on 30-12-1922 and the Agents' explanation to the same, and to pass necessary resolution regarding the Directors' report and Auditors' Statement of Account for the year ended 31st August, 1922.
(2) To appoint Auditors of the Company for the year ended 31st August 1923 and to fix their remuneration.
(3) To consider and pass resolutions regarding Workmen's Welfare and Labour Fund Accounts.
(4) To consider the resolution regarding Voluntary liquidation of the Company as adopted by the Board of Directors on 27-12-1923.
(5) To elect three Directors in place of Messrs. Mohomed Haji Aboo, Samaldas Lilachand and J. H. Sangvi who retire by rotation and are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
(6) To transact any business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.
Managing Agents.

Dated, 27th December, 1923.
C18530

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 123.
18512

PUBLIC NO...

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHA... COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ... EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL ... ING of the Shareholders of the above ... pany will be held at the registered ... the Company in the Taj Building, ... Road, Fort, (East India Cotton Asso... Office) on Saturday, the 12th Jan... at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), when ... joined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions:—

I. That the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co. Limited be wound up voluntarily.
II. That one or more persons to be named by the meeting be appointed liquidator or liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing the assets of the Company.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board.
B. S. MISTRI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1924.
C18539

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FRESH TENDERS for supplying and fixing boundary stones along the new Tansa pipe line between Bombay and Tansa, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 14th day of January, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
H. J. TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Tansa Completion Works.
C18552

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) cane to all the wards, (2) earth and bullocks to A, B, C and D Wards of the Road Department commencing from 1st March 1924 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1...

Tenders should be addressed to the M... pal Commissioner and should be delive... the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc... be issued to any one deputed to receive ... by the undersigned, who will, on appli... give any further information that ma... required. The tenderers should note t... Municipal ground can be let to them for stabling the carts.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C18550

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (a) Milk fresh, pure and unadulterated, (b) Bread Horse, Bread Ordinary, Biscuits Limji and Biscuits Dog, (c) Beef, Mutton and (d) Miscellaneous Bazar articles will be received up to 1 p. m. (Bombay Time) on the Sixteenth day of January, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMSHED M. DOCTOR,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens,
Victoria Gardens.
C18537

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DOSABHAI RUSTAMJI UMRIGAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has in exercise of the power of sale vested in him under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of March, 1921, and further charge... 16th August, 1922, and made between Mahomed Ebrahim bin Shaikhu Mia Coor, Mahomed Ismail bin Sh... Mia Coor and Baloo Mia bin Sha... Coor of the one part and ... Dosabhai Rustomji Umrigar of the ... contracted to sell the undernoted property to our clients Messrs. NIZAMUDIN ABDUL GAFFOOR PATEL and ALI SAHEB bin ABDUL GAFFOOR PATEL. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts with the tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being at Erskine Road and Road between Chimna Butcher Street and Khoja Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 24 but now under C Ward Nos. 6609-8810 and 7939, Street Nos. 64 and 1 and 11B and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2545 New No. 9569, Old Survey No. 1425 and New Survey No. 4711 and bounded on or towards the NORTH by the Public Road between Chimna Butcher Street and Khoja Street, on or towards the SOUTH by the said Erskine Road, on or towards the EAST by the house and vacant ground of Nizamudin Patel on or towards the WEST by the house of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1924.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18548

NOVELTY

Corner Grant Road and
SANDHURST ROAD

BOMBAY'S LATEST AND BEST CINEMA

Have pleasure in presenting

The World's Greatest Serial Star

The Peerless Fearless

Pearl White

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"PLUNDER"

A drama of love, loot and action. See the greatest Serial Star in her greatest serial of New York Life

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See how a beautiful girl found thrill, romance, and adventure in the big City.

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The hall mark of quality

ALSO

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TWO-PART COMEDY.

"One Terrible Day"

FEATURING

"OUR GANG"

A combination of little kids and family pets that will keep you in roars of laughter.

An entirely new series of Comedies that are destined to make a name for themselves.

COME AND HAVE A LAUGH WITH

"Our Gang"

AND

Felix the Cat.

The world's most famous canine. If you have not yet seen FELIX you do not really know what it mean[s] to see a real funny picture.

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IN

'PLUNDER'

Ou[r] Gang

COMEDY

Felix the Cat

CARTOON

THE FINEST SHOW IN TOWN.

TIME

SATURDAY, SUNDAY, AND BANK HOLIDAYS

3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

WEEK DAYS

5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL

NOVELTY CINEMA

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK !

A PARAMOUNT DRAMA

in 5 Reels

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

featuring the pretty Star

AGNES AYERS

and the handsome JACK HOLT, Mind you—It's a

WILLIAM DE MILLE

Production, from the famous stage play by George Broadhurst.

A regular honest-to-goodness dramatic knockout. A picture with tremendous punch. It is one of the outstanding photo-play sensations of the season.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

The action is fully sustained, the settings realistic to the highest degree and the photography faultless, See the pretty vivacious

AGNES AYERS

in an excellent role in this Drama which offers her many admirable opportunities for the display of her talents; and she makes the most of them.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Grand South Indian Musical Entertainment

BY THE

MASTER FLUTIST

Palladam Sanjivi Rao

WITH ACCOMPANIMENTS

Chinnaswamy Iyer .. .. Fiddle
Swami Iyer .. .. Mridhangam

AT THE

Royal Opera House

between 2-30 and 5-45 p. m. (S. T.)

ON

SUNDAY, the 6th January, 1924.

Book your seats early to avoid disappointment.

TICKETS CAN BE HAD AT:—

The Standard Automobiles Office,

Opp. The Opera House.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT.

CHANDRA GOOPTA

AND MAHATMA CHANAKYA

SECOND HISTORICAL MASTERPIECE

OF

Star Film's Ltd.

OF

CHAMPRAJ FAME

SEE IN THIS PICTURE

SUPERB ACTING—BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHY

AND FINE HORSEMANSHIP

COUPLED WITH A STORY THAT THRILLS

AND ENTHRALLS

See the beautiful portrayal of Chanakya, the greatest Indian politicialis—the struggles of Chandra Goopta to regain his rights —See how a people burdened with tyranny wrought their freedom.

TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

To-day **To-day**

2 SHOWS 2 SHOWS

Matinee at 5 p.m.
Evening at 9-30 p.m.

A GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Saturday 5th Jan. 1924 at 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION:—OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.

A REAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

NEW FEATS.

NEW ACTS.

NEW TURNS.

Big Success Big Success

BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY

IF YOU WANT YOUR MONEY'S WORTH VISIT KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS TO-NIGHT.

Come and enjoy an evening of fun at

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

Change of Programme now.

Our Circus acts are right up to the minute. Every act a feature. Every feature Clean up-to-date and a sensation. The biggest event of the season.

Matinees Every
WED. SAT. & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

A WORD TO MOTHERS:

We want you, if you cannot come yourself, send your little children. We take good care of them. Our ushers will properly seat them and care for them and send them home with happy hearts and smiling faces, we shall maintain the best of order.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Popular Prices

Including the amusement taxes.

Box Single	5-10	2nd Class	2-4
Circle	4-8	Carpet Gallery	1-2
1st Class	3-6	Gallery	0-9

Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager.

IMPERIAL

Presents
To-night & during this week
A WHIRLWIND THRILLING PRODUCTION

KALA-NAG

PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Film Company, Dadar.
(in eight reels)
WHAT IS IT ???

It is a Photo-play revealing various styles of treacherous frauds traced in the modern civilization.

ALSO

Rape, ravishment and dreadful assassination nowadays practised by many atrocious Indian villains for the ardent desire of wealth and passions.

Daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat & Sunday Extra show 3-30 p.m.

!!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!!
a Sensational & Mysterious
PATHE SERIAL
???
Watch further announcements

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA.
These Plays will not be Staged Again in Bombay.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Saturday 5th Jan. 1924 (p.m. 8-30 Night)

Savashayakallol

Sunday 6 h Jan. 1924 (p. m. 3 Noon)

Asha Nirasha.

Manager
Gandharv Natak Mandali.

Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
TO-MORROW only at 10 p. m.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Highly Successful Musical Comedy Cinema Farce.

Empire Theatre.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE RIGHT TO LOVE"
Featuring Mae Murray.

Empress Theatre.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PILGRIM"
By Charles Chaplin.

Yashwant Natak Mandali

Saturday 5-1-1924 at 9 p. m.

Vidya-haran.

Sunday 6-1-1924 at 3-30 Noon.

Chalati-Duniya.

Hindi (InLanguage.)

Director.—SHANKAR RAO SIRNAIK
Manager.—K. S. HARDIKAR.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
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RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK.
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J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PARCELS AND 21 LOOSE PEARLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th day of January, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Juveri Jivanchand Dharamchand, an Insolvent.

Parcel No. 45-A—12 strings containing 224 pearls, 164-64 carat 101-89 chows.

Parcel No. 45-B—11 strings containing 97 pearls, 51-74 carat 20-86 chows.

Parcel No. 46—22 strings containing 269 pearls, 100-83 carat 49 chows.

Parcel No. 47—7 strings containing 48 pearls, 52-05 carat 52 chows.

21 Loose Pearls.

Terms:—25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots taken delivery of the next day on payment of the balance.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST PINJRAPOLE AS ALSO AUCTION SALE OF AN EQUAL UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VILLE PARLE, WITH ALUMINIUM WORKS STANDING THEREON CALLED THE BEERSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS. VILLE PARLE TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, MACHINERY, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Beersain Kishanlal in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of August 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following properties will be put up for sale on the respective premises by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers on FRIDAY, the 11th day of January 1924 and on SATURDAY, the 12th day of January 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1—On FRIDAY, the 11th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate at first Pinjrapole in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194, New No. 1547, Old Survey No. 40/28, New Survey No. 638 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 564 Street No. 13 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the properties belonging to the Pinjrapole on or towards the West by the first Pinjrapole Street and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO.2—On SATURDAY, the 12th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

An equal undivided half share in the following hereditaments and premises first described with the Aluminium Works standing thereon called the Beersain Aluminium Works, Ville Parle and in all other the engines, machinery, tools implements, secondly described.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land of the Khote Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, Salsette District Thana, Registration District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2,731 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 963 and Survey No. 193, Pot No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Gabrice Juliam Morus, on or towards the East by the property of Bhicaji Cullianji and beyond Godbunder Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alice Pascol Coutinho and on or towards the West partly by the property of Philip John Norought and partly by the property of Francis Misquitte.

SECONDLY—2 oil engines, 4 presses No. 3/2—4½, 2½, 5 spinning lathe, 2 screw cutting lathe, 4 cutting lathe, 3 rolling lathe, 1 circle cutting machine, 1 Kandora machine, 40 pulleys, 1 electric dynamo, 1 hundred and fifty dye and puncutring tools or thereabouts, 40 charak polish machines, 1 buff polish machine, 2 bellows for furnances, spinning implements and lathe tools for Nadrasi works with shaftings, stands, patas etc., 2 bullock carts (Khatara), 5 oxen, dyes puncherings etc. 1 clock, 1 typewriter, a lot of tools used by fitters, 1 stamp punching machine, 1 water pumps, 4 iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 1 motor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of about 440 tons Teak Squares advertised for To-day on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dharamsey Assoo and Co. (Ale Seth Narayandas Choonilal), has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Keshavlal Poonjaram and Karunashanker Poonjaram, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of April 1922 and made between the said Abdul Karim Haji Jaffer of the one part and the said Keshavlal Poonjaram and Karunashankar Poonjaram of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th day of January 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses and shops standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Chakla Street formerly called Second Koombharwada Street and to the East side of the Dhobie Lane formerly called First Koombharwada Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Record and two hundred and forty-four square yards and five-ninths of another square yard according to old title deeds and bounded on towards the North by the property formerly and now belonging to Manekji Nusserwanji Petit, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly belonging to Haji Habib but now to Haroon Adam and partly by the property formerly belonging to Fazar Mahomed Esqr., but now to Joosab Sidick on or towards the East by the Chakla Road and on or towards the West by Dhobie Lane and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 645 and 1282, New No. 6324 Old Survey Nos. 2/1017, 1015, 3/1015 and New Survey No. 2138 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Nos. 472, 728(2) and Street Nos. 208 10 and 17-21, Chakla Street and Dhobie Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, at Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KALYAN.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sorabji Framji Kalyaniwalla, an insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th day of January 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the property described in Lot No. 1 Opp. Juma Masjid, Kalyan in one or different lots the right, title and interest of the insolvent and of the mortgagees in the undermentioned properties:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalyan in the Registration Sub-District of Kalyan Taluka Kalyan Zillah Thana, containing by admeasurement 226 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under City Survey Nos. 151-152 and registered in the Books of the Kalyan Municipality for the purposes of assessment under Ali No. 8 house No. 4 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house No. 153 belonging to the Mortgagor on or towards the West by the house No. 150 belonging to Bapuji Mehta on or towards the North by the Bunder Road and on or towards the South partly by a gully and partly by the Parsi Fire Temple and which premises are in the possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalyan in the registration Sub-District of Kalyan Taluka Kalyan, Zillah Thana, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under City Survey No. 153 and registered in the books of the Kalyan Municipality for assessment under Ali No. 8 house No. 5 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house No. 154 belonging to one Farid Mahomedan on or towards the West by the house No. 151-152 belonging to the Mortgagor on or towards the North by the Bunder Road and on or towards the South partly by a public lane and partly by Parsi Fire Temple and which premises are at present in the possession of the Mortgagor.

III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalyan in the Registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Taluka Kalyan, Zillah Thana, containing by admeasurement 405 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under City Survey No. 183 and registered in the books of the Kalyan Municipality for the purposes of assessment under Ali No. 9 house No. 16 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by open space and partly by Rice Mill of Prahlad Jagjiwan on or towards the West by house No. 84 of the Mortgagor on or towards the North by the Parsi Fire Temple and on or the towards South by the public lane or gully and which premises are at present in the possession of the Mortgagor and his tenant.

IV

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalyan in the registration Sub-District of Kalyan Taluka Kalyan Zillah Thana, containing by admeasurement 226 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under City Survey No. 184 and registered in the books of Kalyan Municipality for the purposes of assessment under Ali No. 9 house No. 17 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by house No. 132 of the Mortgagor on or towards the West by the house of Parsi Anjuman Dastur Darasha on or towards the North by the Parsi Fire Temple on or towards the South by the public lane and which premises are in the possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

V.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalyan in the registration Sub-District of Kalyan Taluka Kalyan Zillah Thana containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector's Books under City Survey No. 190 and registered in the books of the Kalyan Municipality for the purposes of assessment under Ali No. 9 house No. 38 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Mahomedan Madresa on or towards the West by the Public Road on or towards the North by a lane on or towards the South by a lane and which premises are at present in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

VI

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalyan in the registration sub-district of Kalyan Taluka Kalyan, Zillah Thana containing by admeasurement 104 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under the City Survey No. 176 and registered in the books of the Kalyan Municipality for the purposes of assesment under Ali No. 9 house No. 51 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house No. 175 of Jamshedji Ratanji Daver, on or towards the West by the house of Aritai Wadi on or towards the North by the Public Lane on or towards the South by open space and which premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

VII.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalyan in the registration Sub-District of Kalyan Taluka Kalyan Zillah Thana containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under the City Survey No 102 and registered in the books of the Kalyan Municipality for the purposes of assessment under Ali No. 11 house No. 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West by a gali on or towards the North by a gali and the house of Taski Mahomedan on or towards the South by the Bunder Road and which premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor.

VIII.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalyan in the registration Sub-District of Kalyan Taluka Kalyan Zillah Thana containing by admeasurement 1000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under the City Survey No. 3190 and registered in the books of the Kalyan Municipality for the purpose of assessment under Ali No. 40 house Nos. 21, 22, 23 (Kitchen depot and stables) and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Saraswatibai Pathare's open space on or towards the West by Saraswatibai Pathare's open space on or towards the North by open space and Bunder Road on or towards the South by open space of Saraswatibai Pathare and which premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor.

IX.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kalyan in the registration Sub-District of Kalyan, Taluk Kalyan, Zillah Thana containing by admeasurement 40,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under the City Survey No. 19 and registered in the books of the Kalyan Municipality for the purpose of assessment under Ali No. 50 house Nos. 36 and 37 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Agra Road on or towards the West by Bholwada Road on or towards the North by Cemetory Hill of Lulaiya on or towards the South by Bunder and Station Road and which premises are now in the possession of the Mortgagor.

X

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow messuage tenement and dwelling houses garages, wells, etc., standing thereon situate lying and being in the registration Sub-District of Kalyan Taluka, Kalyan Mauje-Shahar Zillah Thana containing by admeasurement ten acres thirty-five gunthas and registered in the books of the Collector under the Entry No. 598 and Survey No. 169 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the properties of Dhond and Pathare Wadhari on or towards the West by the Badlapur Waldhari river on or towards the North by the Badlapur Waldhari River on or towards the South by the Badlapur Road and which premises are in the possession of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Official Assignee at Cook's Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th January, 1924.

MOOSA BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS "YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PRINCES AND OTHERS.

Offers are invited for a complete Pathe Cinema Machine, very little used in perfect condition. With Screen, Electric Motor and complete accessories. Could be worked by Local current D. C., by a battery or by hand.

A real source of pleasure and enjoyment in High Class Social gatherings. The Machine could be seen in working order at the above Rooms, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street.

A Camera with stand in thoroughly working order with a complete set of accessories, brand new and very little used. Could be seen at the above.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th January 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Shuderson and Co. of Delhi:—

3 cases containing hammers, combination pliers, crate openers, screw drivers, etc., (per Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corp).

2 cases containing L. G., stocks and dies for pipe, little giant pipe wrench, hand-taps, drills, etc., etc.

By order of the Office concerned,
1 double door iron safe on stand.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Gig (English).
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 pair Arab horses, quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

FURNITURE SALE AT DADAR MAIN ROAD, DADAR, IN THE COMPOUND OF CARTER DAIRY CO., AND 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM DADAR STATION.

On SUNDAY, the 6th January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at the above address very valuable and handsome made to order house hold furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, one sweet toned iron frame cottage piano by Rose, phonograph, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs, Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box, aluminium utensils and one Brisco Motor Car in good running order, etc., etc. The above are on view.

The property of Captain F. Harris and C. B. Avron, Esqr., and others.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 475 of 1906 (Abdul Currim vs. Abdul Rahim), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Bengalpoora Street, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1551, Street No. 20-22, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 6863 and New Survey No. 2320 and Cadastral Survey No. 134, Mandvi Division, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Old Bengalpoora Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Sheik Mahomed bin Sheik Chan Butcher, and on the South by the house of Khoja Mahomed Jetha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF 999 YEARS AT MASJID BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dastoor and Co., Attorneys for the Trustees of Bai Jenabai, daughter of Fazalbhoy Habibbhoy Charitable Trusts, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction the following plots on Lease for a term of 999 years; on Plot No. I at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Masjid Bunder

PLOT No. I.—Vacant piece of land at Masjid Bunder, containing by admeasurement about 600 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector under New Nos. 6703, 6722, 6725, 7008, 7042, 7043, 7217, 7257, New Survey No. 2195 and assessed under B Ward Nos. 1709 (1) and 1814, Street Nos. 66-93, and bounded on East by Dariasthan Street, on West by Plot No. 2, on North by Masjid Bunder Road and on South by the property of ————.

PLOT No. II.—A vacant piece of land at Masjid Bunder, containing by admeasurement about 541 square yards, registered in Collector's Book under New Nos. 6703, 6722/23, 7008, 7042, 7043, 7217, 7257, and New Survey No. 2195, and assessed under B Ward Nos. 1709 (1) and 1814, Street Nos. 66-93. Bounded on East by Plot No. 1, on West by De Souza Street, on North by Masjid Bunder Road and South by property of

For further particulars and conditions sale and form of Lease apply to Messrs. Dastoor and Co., at Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIMBUR AND ALSO MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Velji Shivji and Vasanji Keshavji, the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagors, the Eastern Dyeing Bleaching and Hosiery Co., Ltd., by virtue of the mortgage, dated 10th June, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house and factory standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chimbur, Taluka Salsettes, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and bearing Pot and Survey Nos. as follows:—

Pot Nos. 3, 4, 5, Survey Nos. 237, 237, 239, Entry Nos. 2112, 2113, 2143; Pot Nos. 10, 2, Survey Nos. 239, 237, Entry Nos. 744D, 2111; and containing by admeasurement 18,870 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Sayed Mahomed Kadrani, on the West by the property of Husein Juma, on the North by Government land and on the South by the Chimbur Road, and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation and possession of the Mortgagor Co.

Machinery—Steam machine engine of 18 h.p., Finishing machine of 17 bowls and copper cylinders with Mangles complete, three bowl Calendar machine complete, Press Hydraulic big, Dunkey for Press, Jiggers—13—in working order and 19—spare, Folding machine complete, Boiling Kier, Boiler of 80 lbs. pressure, Boiler with Dunkey complete, Vertical Steam Engine for Calendar, Horizontal Steam Engine for Finishing, Vertical Steam Engine for Folding.

The above is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., at Finishing, Vertical Steam Engine for Folding.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DHABOO STREET.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 965 of 1915 (Abdul Husein and others vs. Abdulally Ebrahimji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with messuages or tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2696, New No. 9703, Old Survey No. 1046 and New Survey No. 4431, assessed by the Assessor of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6917, Street Nos. 172 and 174, and bounded on the East by the Dhaboo Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North and South by the property of Mahomedally Dawoodbhoy.

All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1315, 1317, 1315, 1317, New Nos. 8479, 8480, Old Survey No. 1141-1141, and New Survey Nos. 4464-4465, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6890, Street Nos. 207, 209 and 221, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Dhaboo Street, on the North by the property of Ismail Beg Mahomed and on the South by the property of Abdulla Ibrahimji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mantri and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 5th January, 1924.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

S S Penang Maru, Gold, Nagoya.
S S Ahmedi, Macleod, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 4.

S S Berne,, Wright Rangoon.
S S Gairsoppa, Brown, Rangoon.
S S Trematon, Evans, Dunkirk etc.
S S City of Batavia, Spencer, Liverpool via Karachi.
S S Stornest, Woodward Hull and Antwerp.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.

Jan. 5.

S S Mantua, Armitage, Marseilles.

LOADING.

Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Fevelard for Antwerp, etc.
Steamer Vindellia for Rangoon.
Steamer Penang Maru for Kobe.

S S Penang Maru:—The N Y Kaisha steamer Penang Maru 3530 tons, Captain C Gotol arrived in harbour yesterday from Nagoya with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The P G Line steamer Ahmedi 1231 tons, Captain J. Macleod arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gairsoppa 3227 tons, Captain C Brown sailed from harbour yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Trematon:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trematon 3178 tons, Captain B Evans sailed from harbour yesterday for Dunkirk etc with a general cargo.

S S City of Batavia:—The K N and Company's steamer City of Batavia 3572 tons, Captain H Spencer, sailed from harbour yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Stornest:—The T M and Compny's steamer Stornest 2542 tons, Captain E W Woodward sailed from harbour yesterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings sailed from harbour yesterday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Compny's English mail steamer Mantua 5839 tons, Captain A B Armitage will sail to-day at about 3 p.m. from Bellard Pier Station for Marseilles only with Homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, January 4.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4704 K'chi N. F., Graham & Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 5/1, M M. & Co.
3 Vendelia, 2,698, N.F. N. F. Graham & Co.
4 Clan Macmillan 4109, M Coast, 9/1 J. F. and Co.
5 Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.
6 Arzun Maru 4040, Kobe 8/1, O S Kaisha.
8 Ryujin Maru, 5847, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.
Jetty Karagala 3647 Durban 9/1 M M & Co.
9 Swazi 3174 K'chi 5/1 F F Campbell & Co.
10 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 18/1, N Y Kaisha.
11 Meerkerk 4886, Cal. 7/1, E D S & Co.
13 Umlazi 2580 U K. 8/1 Graham & Co.
14 Stornest 2453 Hull, 5/1 T M & Co.
16 Jeddah 2923, N. F. N.F., T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Karachi, 124 Verawal 5/1, R E Collins & Co.
4 Kilindini 129 Aleppy, N.F. R E Collins & Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C and R C/Batavia, 3,572 K'chi, 4/1. K N and Co.
F Sirsa 3387 N F, N.F., M M & Co
F Alipore 3241 Japan N F., M M & Co.
K Pasha, 3196 N F. N.F., T M & Co.
N Barala 1899, P. Gulf 10/1 M M & Co.
N S Nevada 2079 Dunkirk 9/1. Graham & Co.
O Umsinga 1869 Leith 4/1 Graham & Co.
P Clan Colquhoun 3760, N F, N F, J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 11ta January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.

S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co

Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co

Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.

AUCTION SALE.

O
M
O S

Dalgoma
I S N Co.
Moravada du
I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fix
Lahore (not fixed)
Mandala, due about
I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st
I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPO

Massilia due about 7th January, and A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 28th January, W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February, W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall, due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th Febrnary, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Falkenfels due about 12th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilana due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.
Aussa due about 13th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd January, Agent M Italiana.
Capodimonte due about 12th January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Benares due about 3rd January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Yomei Maru due about 11th January, Agent N Y K.
Tamba Maru due about 14th January, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 15th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

4th Jan. 1924.

S S Plassy for London:—41 cwt Ml. cardamoms, G Sachidina; 5000 cwt Indian ground nut oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co., 3000 cwt Indian linseed oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Aquilla for Genoa:—660 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 11 packages wearing apperel etc., Thos. Cook and Sons.

S S Mantua for Marseilles—4 bales woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 500 cwt Indian mowra seed, Rally Bros.; 1000 cwt Indian poppy seed, Rally Bros.; 1000 cwt Indian linseed, Rally Bros.; 1500 cwt Indian massoor Rally Bros.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg:—200 cwt F. Casein, Amin and Sons; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.; 220 bales Indian raw cotton B Gordhandas; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Shamji Hemraj.

S S Goldenfel for Antwerp:—55 bales Ind. raw cotton, Madhavdas Amersey.

S S Goldenfel for Rotterdam:—55 bales Indian raw cotton, Shamji Hemraj; 31 bales akund cotton, B Gordhandas.

S S Sierra Nevada for Dunkirk:—660 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.; 660 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.; 4000 bales linseed, Rally Bros.; 1000 bales poppy seed, Rally Bros.

S S Trematon for Dunkirk:—550 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Newcastle for Liv
cwt Indian linseed oil cakes, Ja
Trading Co.; 2220 cwt oil cakes
manand; 100 bales Indian raw co
Chrystal and Co.

S S Clan Colquhoun for Ghen
Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton
S S Clan Colquhoun for Antwe
Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotto
S S Clan Colquhoun for
bales Indian raw cotton, J A
110 bales Indi araw cotton J
S S Clan Colquhoun fo
bales Indin raw cotton, K
Co.
S S Domala for Ghe
raw cotton, T mb
S S Domal
carpets, H
S S Argu
Trago Cou
bales Indi
Indian ra
bales Ind
S S A

Dalgoma
I S N Co.
Moravada du
I S N Co.
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Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

From Antwerp:—115 pieces ropes 68 packages expanded metal, 10 bundles expanded metal, 6 crates expanded metal, 1171 cases window glase, 20 cases pharmaceuticals 16 crates abestos cement sheetr, 202 bundles steel circles, 50 cases wire nails, 22 casks zinc sheets, 346 pieces steel plates, 35 cases glues, 46 crates earthenware tiles, 160 bags maize starch, 20 bundles zinc oxide, 67 casks earthen ware, 37 cases earthen ware, 20 cases ultra marine blue, 27 cases tissues 85 D/bags bolts and nuts, 50 cases bolts and nutt, 70 cases galvd. roofing nails, 6062 bundles steel bars, 2575 bundle sleepers, 17061 pieces steel bars, 2575 bundle ssteel bars.

From Rotterdam:—220 kegs aniline dyes, 684 cases aniline dyes, 100 csses condenced milk, 1627 bags Dutch Farina, 55 cases Dutch chichory, 374 cases cheese, 125 cases Port wine, 50 cases canned Asparagus, 140 cases Beer 33 cases Eau de Cologne, 2,0 bags Broken Tiles, 20 casks Tartaric Acid, 16 Broken Tiles, 26 casks Tartaric Acid, 16 cases Paint, 12 cases Padlocks, 10 cases Cocoa 650 drums Asphalt, 175 cases Gin, 173 bales straw boards, 25 cases cotton, 40 casks Oxatte Acid, 600 bales carraway seed, 85 cases Schnapps, 23 cases Velvet, 41 cases Electric lamps, 244 bales Printing Paper, 240 kegs Sugar lead, 48 cases oil varnish, 209 bundles M S. Bars, 147 bales straw boards, 227 pieces steel bars, 1948 bundles steel bars, 1514 bundles steel rods, 755 bundles steel plates, 83 D/bags bolts and nuts, 71 cases bolts and nuts 317 bundle Tubes, 70 pieces Tubes, 54 cases Dyes, 159 cases Locks, 24 cases Screws.

From Karachi:—2465 bags wheat flour rawa and soji.

MASIHULMULK HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

Writes from Delhi:—

"Pt. THAKUR DATTA SHARMA, Vaidya of Lahore, is a qualified Ayurvedic Physician. On seeing his prescription for patients I am convinced that he treats his patients with due care."

B. Damodardas Swaroop Tahsildar Camp Calpi (Dehradun) writes in the "Leader," Allahabad:—

HOW I WAS SAVED FROM THIS TERRIBLE DISEASE.

"I was attacked by 'Tuberculosis' in 1913. In January, 1914, I was quite unable to work. For months together I tried famous Doctors of Cawnpore and Lucknow, but the disease was increasing day by day. I was sent to Almora Hills where I was treated by injections. Doctors did their best with care and sympathy, but alas! there was no relief, and I was becoming weak day by day, I was then advised to return to my place Barielly, where I was waiting for the last moments in a Bungalow outside the city. When I heard the news of Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma's trip to Nainital and Almora side, I wrote the particulars of my case to him at Nainital and requested him to take pity on me and see me on his way back to Lahore. God bless him, he accepted my request and broke his journey for one day at Bariolly and sent medicines from Lahore. In only two months' time I was able to take charge of my

...KET.

...TON

...OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

...euter reported 45 points higher in ... futures. The advance was due to ...overing and trade and Commission ... buying. Liverpool has been reported 1 ... points up. The market declined early on ...rts selling and further long liquidation, but ...ter improved on scattered buying.

Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 3rd January (1-10 p.m.) as under:—

"Market has suffered severe liquidation which seems almost over. Position is sounder for this. There are signs of improved demand from Manchester and unless United States' Spinners curtail very severely we consider present prices comparatively safe."

Our opinion of the market remains unchanged and we think it advisable to take advantage of any temporary setbacks in order to make purchases. The forward market continues to have a very good undertone and although the volume of business at present has been small, there are more buyers than sellers on every decline.

In accordance with the moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 659 i. e. Rs. 7 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the market touched Rs. 660. Selling by a Japan House caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 658½. The market was dull and featureless and the volume of business done was very small. The Bazar after a small fluctuation closed at Rs. 659½ at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 659 and closed easy at Rs. 656 on selling by a Japan House.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 627 and advanced to Rs 628 finally closing at Rs. 626½ on Commission Houses selling. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 623 closed easier at Rs. 621 on selling by Commission Houses. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted at Rs. 553 and March at Rs. 551.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday with little enquiry. Holders were anxious to sell but the demand was limited.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

	Bales.
Central Provinces No. 1	400
Central Provinces No. 2	200
Total	600

Total tenders upto date are as under:—

	Bales.
Central Provinces No. 1	600
Central Provinces No. 2	300
Fine Berar	200
F. G. Bengal	200
Total	1300

Ready and forward markets are entirely closed to-morrow on account of the death of Mr. J. L. Ainsworth.

...Rs. 327

...Dol. 4.30
...Frcs. 87.20
...erland Frcs. 24.50
...sels Frcs. 97.80
...me Lires 100.00
... Berlin Marks .....
...E EXCHANGE—
... market.

	London, Jan. 3
...egraph Transfers	...d 1/5 9/32 Firm
...ar Gold	4-1...-10 Strong
...ar Silver Spot	34 1/16 Steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 4 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Dec Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs Demand	585
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	238
Japan	150
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

	London, Jan. 3.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	34 1/16
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/16
„ „ 2 months hence	—

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian Speculators bought Offerings are small owing to weakness of American exchange steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans — 1 1/2

Interest 7 day Market loans — 23/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 3
Exchange on London in Paris	87.05
„ „ „ Germany	18.100.000.000,000
„ „ „ Italy	100,05
Stockholm	16.18
Christiania	20.03
Amsterdam	11.32
Switzerland	24.53
Belgium	(Yesterday's) 96.53
Athens	—

	London, Jan. 3
Demand Bil's	4,29.87

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 3.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/2
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London. Jan. 3.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 86 7/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91—1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100—3/16
Funds 2 1/2%	£ 55 3/8—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43unchangd
Indian Stock 3 1/2%	
(Sterling Loan)	„ 65 1/2—1/4
Invt. Securities 3%	„ 56 1/4—1/4

	London. Jan. 3.
Conversion Loan	£ 13/16
2½ per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 7/8
5 per cent. Indian	„ 114 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/14
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 15/14/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-5-9
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-5-6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-5-9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80-2-0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80-6-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80-9-0

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Bar gold ready, s. 96-10
Silver ready, d. 34-1
Silver forward, d. 33-3
RATE OF SILVER—
India bought. London speculators bought to ... Market influenced by American

...d on short covering, trade and Com... houses buying, very good tone.

...verpool market 3rd January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
20.29	Jan.	20.00—20	20.08..21	20.30 +01
20.33	Mar.	20.03..30	20.12..21	20.34 +01
20.15	May		20.19	+04
19.65	July		19.67	+04
16.54	Oct.		16.67	+13
23.03	Egyptian Jan. 1924		23.09	+01
21.85	„ Nov. „		21.84	+01

Telegraphic market advices: (1) 11.10 a.m. Further long liquidation at the opening. Tone of market now much better. Some of yesterdays sellers rebought.

(2) New York cables: Advise buying at this level.

(3) American cross rate 426 7/8. March highest 20.35, lowest 19.83, range .52 points. Morning long liquidation. Afternoon good reports from New York. Trade fixing call sales. Local bull support. Tone of market good. Good private reports Manchester.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Market dull. Liquidation and short selling. Think strong spot situation likely to prevent further decline."

Alexandria market 3rd January, 1924.

Previous Close	Deli-very	Closing Prices	
45.50	Mar.	45.25	—25

	Liverpool, Jan. 3 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250
Mid. Americans spot	20.12
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	33 25
New York, 11 a.m. Mar.	34,96 unchangd
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	35.18—3
July.	34.20 unchangd
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	34.74
„ „ „ „ May.	34.74

	Liverpool, Jan 3 To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. O. Liverpool.	Jan.	20.30 +1
	Mar.	20.34 +1
	May	20.19 +4
	July	19.69 +4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices
Jan.	20.20—9
Feb.	—
Mar.	20.03—30
April	—
May	19.84—32
June	—
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March	22.95
May.	—

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Months.	Today's Prices.
January	20.30 +1
February	20.32 +1
March	20.34 +1
April	20.25 +4
May	20.19 +4
June	20.02 +3
July	19.69 +4
August	18.89 +5
September	18 51 +17
October	16.67 +13
November	16.32 +13
December	16.17 +13
Jan.	15.11 +12

Tone:—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.40
„ „ Fully Good	13.60
„ „ Fine	14.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.60
„ „ „ Fully Good	15.10
„ „ „ Fine	15.60
M. G. Broach, Good	16.70
„ „ Fully Good	17.10
„ „ Fine	17.40
M. G. Solnde, Good	13.30
„ „ Fully Good	13.90
„ „ Fine	14 10

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	23.09 +1
February	23.18—1
March	23.29—1
April	23.38—1
May	23.47—1
June	23.47—1
July	23.47—1
August	23.12—1
September	22.72—1
October	23.09—1
November	21.84—1
December	21.84—1
January	21-84—1

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 3

	To-day's Prices.	
Futures at New York.	Jan.	34.65 +27
	Mar.	35.08 +43
	May	35.30 +53
	July	34.28 +45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 3.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	27,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	5,000
„ „ Continent	14,000
Futures at New York	—
„ „ „ Jan.	34 65 +.27
„ „ „ March.	35 08 +.43
„ „ „ May.	35 30 +.45
„ „ „ July.	34.28 +.45
Spot Cotton at New York	35.65 +.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	35.00 unchgd
Futures „ „ Mar.	35.06 +.44
„ „ „ May	34.88 +.43
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 5/8
Silver Foreign mined	64 3/8

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 3.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F	43/
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F	42/6
AUSTRALIAN J/F Paid Sellers	45/3
KARACHI BARLEY Jan./F, Sellers	32/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. J/F Cargo	45/—
ROZARIO SANTA FE 64 lbs Jan. Paid.	43/6
Austra'ian Wheat Cargo Jan. Paid	45/6

Tone of Australian wheat:—Firmer on rain delaying the harvest.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

...rdiff to Bombay 13/—.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Jan. 4.

New York market 3rd January 1924

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
34.38	Jan.	34.60 +22	34.65	+27
34.65	Mar.		35.08	+43
34.85	May	35.05 +40	35.30	+45
33.83	July		34.28	+45
28.21	Oct.		28.67	+46
27.85	Dec.		28.05	+20

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 35.38, lowest 34.37, range 101 points. Market

5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106
4 per cent Port Trust due 1924 Rs. 73/12
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

...SHARES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

...are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

...ndia 81, Central Bank 25/4
...71.

...ON MILLS.

...olio 22/8, Bombay Cotton ... Bradbury 510, Century ... Colaba Land 152/8, ...05, Edw. Sassoon 205, ...817/8, Gokak 107/8, ...a ...12, Khatao ...w Great ...557/8, ...337/8, Cot-

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 4

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	
Castorseed	74 0 0	
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery Forward.	42 0 0	5 13 0
	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 3 6	
Linseed, April/May	13 0 9	
Groundnuts April/May	73 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Jan.	16 0 9	

METALS.

	London, Jan. 3
English best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 61 1/2
Copper Braziers	„ 83 —
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter Nomi.	25
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 3/4

	London, Jan 3
TIN BLOCK	239 1/2

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md	Jan. 4 Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 14 0

COPPER.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Fat Kla		65 8 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
German Brass 1, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		62 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Jan. 3 1924.

Cotton	31567 Bales
Wheat	7296 Cwts.
Linseed	2370 „
Rape, etc	496 „
Gingellyseed	240 „
Poppyseed	1166 „
Groundnuts	5393 „
Castorseed	1317 „
Rice	13781 „
Myrabollams	10110 „
Cottonseed	49749 „
Mowraseed	49 „
Gram	1331 „
Juwari	1715 „
Masur	597 „
Barley	1195 „
Bajri	8313 „
Coal	464 Tons

LINSEED.

London, Jan 3

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags

Apl./May Sellers — £ 19 1/2

Tone—Firmer than last week's trade very quiet

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot nct

„ J/A paid — £ 39 7/8

„ Buyers, etc. May./Aug. Value „ 36 7/8

Tone—

RUBBER.

London, Jan 3

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan	14 1/4
Tone.—Fully Steady	

London, Jan'3

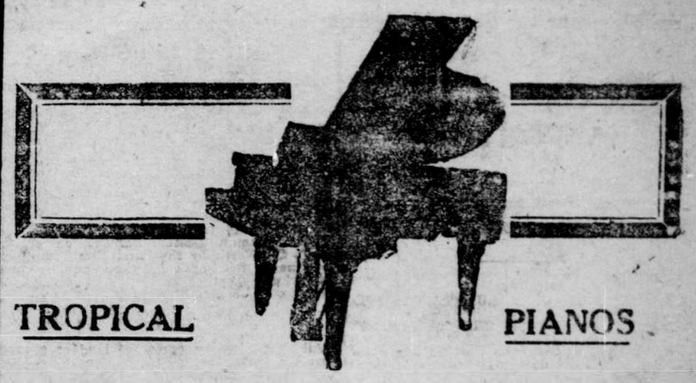
Cuban Sugar:—March — 23/3 nominal

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan 4

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1 7 0
Elphinstons	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb	1 8 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8232/3203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 0
Fabelwan	1 5 6
Hearth Brand	1 5 6
Sallas—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 8lb Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phœnix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 8 0
Check 5 1/2lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	7 14 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 4 0
Hindustan	12 12 0



TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for:—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 4. Spot prices.

Description.	3-1-24.	27-12-23
Bengals F. G.	560	560
S/ Punjab F. G.	560	560
Broach F. G.	—	—
Oomras Fine	645	655
Futures.		
Hedge Contracts	3-1-24	27-1-23.
Bengals Dec./Jan	532	552
March.	534	550
Broach, April/May	619	614
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	618	633
March.	612	627

Receipts for the week ending 3rd Jan. 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924.	Bales 1923.
Bengals	25944	21234
Oomras	114451	116652
Dholleras	1548·7	6.85
Broach	309	99
Southerns	3037	813
Persians	13	..
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	143	..
East Africans	..	8
Other sorts	..	..
Total	169321	145541

Exports for the week ending 3rd Jan. 1924.

	Bales
Europe	41484
China	4620
Japan	1283·9
Coast Ports	..
Total	174503
Afloat in harbour Europe	15165
China, Japan and Coast Ports	47713
Total	62878

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 3rd Jan 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24.	1922-23.	1921-22	1920-21.	1919-20
788.34	767591	1019142	57 725	732553

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 3rd January 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	1921-22	1920-21.	1919-20
Europe	310256	219510	224728	237560	248424
China	24347	13454	69945	34698	26240
Japan	302707	386828	521469	113807	386435
Coast Ports	9702*	10694	6506	3849	4805
Total	697042	630483	14049	392854	625904.

*Including 3733 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 3rd January 1924 13,529 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 3rd January 1924 3,93,440 Bales

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

Statement of affairs as on 28th Dec. 1923

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	..	4,35 00 000
Public Deposits	..	8,13 80 000
Other Deposits	..	72,35 51 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	..	8,00 00 000
Sundries	..	1,89 47 000
Rupees	..	100,36 28 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	..	10,81 50 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	..	1,28 82 000
Loans	..	20,98 52 000
Cash Credits	..	35,86 01 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	..	10,05 89 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	..	27 36 000
Dead Stock	..	2,50 23 000
Sundries	..	1,00 75 000
Balances with other Banks		52 71 000
		83,31 79 000
Cash	..	17,04 49 000
Rupees	..	100,36 28 000

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3 Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.991 inches
Temperature of Air	75.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.7 „
Dew Point	64.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	66% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	6.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	82.8 „
Minimum do. do.	70.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 122

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	4	8 52	26 8	4	3 14	20 1
		22 9	28 10		15 19	15 5
Sat.		2 9	28 6		8 24	19 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58	17 0
S.	6	10 46	27 7	6	5 8	18 8
		23 43	30 5		17 0	14 6
M.	7	11 37	27 9	7	5 1	18 0
					93 547	14 7
Tu.	8	0 25	10 8	8	6 42	17 0
		12 22	27 9		18 24	15 8
W	9	1 5	30 5	9	7 24	17 6
		13 5	27 6		19 5	15 8
Th.	10	1 44	29 10	10	8 5	17 0
		13 50	28 11		19 43	16 19

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for Rs. 100 lakhs of Indian Council Bills.

There were no applications for Bills, and Deferred Telegraphic Transfers were not allotted.

Immediate Telegraphic Transfers were allotted as follows:—

Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at an average rate of 1/5.281.

Karachi Rs. 40,00,000 at an average rate of 1/5.281.

Tenders for immediate Telegraphic Transfers at the rate of 1/5.9 will be allotted about fifty per cent of the amount to be allotted next week which is Rs. 10,00,00,000.

The highest tender received for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers was at 1/5.6 and for Immediates 1/5.9

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at p.m.
Bombay Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, Matinee, 5 p.m., and 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 6.

Public meeting at Mavji Premji's Wadi, junction of New Hanuman Lane and Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi, 8-30 p.m. Address on Congress message from Cocanada, Sjt. V. J. Patel to preside.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 5 p.m. (Matinee) and 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

Bombay Races: 7th Extra Meeting.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 5 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h 13m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Jan 6 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Jan. 7 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h 16m.
Jan. 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h 14m. Sunset 6h 17m.
Jan. 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan. 10 (Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 18m
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon, January 6th. 6h. 17-7m. p.m. First quarter 14th, 4h.14-5m. a.m.; Full Moon, 22nd 6h. 26-7m., a.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 11h 22.9m., a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time as given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.
The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

PAVRI—Framroz Hormusji Pavri of Manekji Seth's Wadi, father of Hormusji and Pirojshaw and father-in-law of Dr. K. S. Ghaswala died on Friday 4th January 1924. Funeral Saturday morning 8 a.m.

D'SOUZA—Annie Nathalia widow of Anselm D'Souza expired yesterday afternoon at 1-15 p.m. at her residence Kotachi Wadi, Girgaum. Funeral leaves to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Friends and relations will kindly accept this only intimation. R9395

MARRIAGE.

KHANDWALA—MASTER—On 1st January 1924, Captain M. T. Khandwala, I.M.S. to Lilavati, daughter of Dr. C. T. Master at Baroda. R9399

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Three copies of "Laxmi Saraswati Union" Wall Calendars sent by the Proprietor of the Ravi Udaya-Vijaya Litho Works, Ghatkoper.

DIVINE SERVICES.

On Sunday (the 6th instant) the morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Vamanrao Kelkar at 7-30 a.m. and the evening Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Hariprasad at 5-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum

X'MAS ENTERTAINMENTS AT BANDRA.

Of the various X'mas Entertainments held during X'mas in Bandra, the one given by the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union in the St. Peter's Church Compound on the 25th December 1923 is worth mentioning. The programme consisted of songs, dances and side-splitting Marathi and English farces which presented a real X'mas treat to the huge audience.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

The Marathi Class in Economics will as usual meet under the auspices of the Servants of India Society at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday (the 6th instant) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. C. S. Deole will be incharge. It is open to all.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. Jayawant H. Pitale B. T. M. will deliver his lecture on "The Hindu family and its responsibilities" in English on Sunday (the 6th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the usual Lecture Hall at Shankershetwada Fallow Road, when are are cordially invited to attend.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. G. K. Nariman, at Nair Building Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday,) at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be "Miracles of the Buddha and Zoroaster."

CONTINUATION CLASS IN CO-OPERATION

Under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute Bombay Branch, Mr. V. L. Mehta, B.A., Managing Director of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank will resume the class on Co-operative Banking, to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Central Co-operative Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Prof. H. L. Kaji will also deliver a lecture to the Continuation Class on 'Consumers' Co-operation at Home' on Sunday the 6th instant at 9 a.m. at the office of the Bombay Branch, of the Central Co-operative Institute, Topiwalla's Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Bombay.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Regt., will play a programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day, Saturday the 5th commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A SANITATION ROUND IN "G" WARD.

A Sanitation Round on behalf of the Sanitation Dept. of the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Social Service League, Parel, will take place on Sunday (the 6th instant.) The party will start from the Bombay Workingmen's Institute at 8-30 a.m. and will visit certain insanitary places in "G" Ward. All those who are interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend the party.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.
The B. I. s. s. "Matiana" which left Bombay on the 28th December left Aden on the morning of the 3rd instant.

MESSAGE FROM COCANADA CONGRESS.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Dist. Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Seth Mavji Premji's Wadi at the junction of New Hanuman Lane and Kolbhat Lane on Kalbadevi Road on Sunday (the 6th instant) at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel will preside and Messrs. B. N. Motiwalla Ranchhoddas Gandhi, Shivdas Champsey and Khadilker will address the meeting on the "Congress Message from Cocanada."

NON-BRAHMIN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of the Non-Brahmin Political Association will be held in the Hall of the Star Pharmacy Lalbag, Parel on Sunday (the 6th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the Draft Rules and Regulations of the Association and to elect the office bearers for the ensuing year.

WEEKLY VEDANTA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct in English the usual weekly vedanta class at the hall of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz on Sunday the 6th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) The class is open to the public.

APPEAL TO USE KHADI.

The following appeal has been issued:—
Sisters and Brothers!—Many of you will be giving clothes in charity on the Makar Sankranti Day. The best thing for the purpose is pure Khadi, hand-spun and hand-woven. It will clothe the poor give food to the spinners and weavers and help to bring us Swarajya. Need we advise you to only use Khadi in large quantity. Bhuleshwar Congress Committee's Khadi shops stock large quantity of pure-Khadi at Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road.
Please write a post card and you will get your requirements at your homes without trouble and at cost price because the Committee makes no profit. Follow the Congress programme.
(Sd.) Vithalbhai J. Patel, B. N. Motiwalla, Ranchoddas H. Gandhi, Balubhai T. Desai, Tricumdas Chakubha, Yeshwant Krishna Parulkar.

S. D. GOSWAMI MANDAL POONA.

The fourth annual meeting of Shri Sanatan Dashnam Goswami Mandal, Poona will be held on Sunday (the 27th inst) at 3-30 p.m. at Poona under the Presidentship of Goswami Umrao Giri, B.A. of Yeotmal. Apart from the usual reading of the Annual Report, the most important subject of rousing up the enthusiasm towards the educational, social and religious problems to be tackled with the co-operation of all brethren will be on the Agenda. Boarding charges per head per day will be Rs. 1-4-0.
Those intending to attend the Session are required to send in their names to the Secretary a week before the date of the meeting.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretaries of the District Congress Committee of Girgaon beg to announce that membership tickets with the National flag beautifully printed in three colours and a calendar for 1924 are now ready. The official year to enlist fresh members begin from the 1st of January 1924 and the tickets being now ready, they request all people of whatever caste, creed, and sex to get their names at once enlisted by paying the annual fee of only four annas. The Secretaries hope to see every one staying in and about the Girgaon ward enrolled as a member to the Congress. They want also self-sacrificing and honest volunteers to work for the Congress in this district and they appeal to the good sense of all young and enthusiastic workers to help the committee. They hope to get at least ten thousand (10,000) members enlisted before the 18th of March the day on which Mahatma Gandhiji marched on to the Yeroda Jail; in the pious name of the motherland, we appeal to all to join the Congress by paying only four annas for the year.
The office of the Girgaon District Congress Committee has been removed to the Jariwala Mansion 1st floor opp. Parekha Hospital, Sandhurst Road and it is open always between 8 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. excepting Thursdays. Names can be enrolled during these hours.
Old tickets for the year 1923 are considered as cancelled.

ARRIVAL OF MAULANA NISAR AHMAD.

The Superintendent of the City Khilafat Committee writes:—Maulana Nisar Ahmad Saheb of Cawnpore is expected here on 7th or 8th inst. He is one of the most learned Ulamas of Hindustan and also one of the prisoners of the famous Karachi Trial. The Musalmans of Bombay are very fortunate to see him once more among themselves. They are therefore requested to accord him a warm reception at the station. The exact date and time will be announced later on.

TWASHTAKASAR SAMAJONNATI PARISHAD.

The above Parishad was held in the "Nana Wada Building, Poona" on the 25th, 26th and 27th ultimo, under the Presidentship of Mr Nilkanth Laxman Samel, High Court Pleader, Akola, Central Provinces and was attended by nearly 300 members of the community representing 35 different towns scattered all over the Bombay Presidency. Questions affecting the Community were discussed fully in the Conference and 9 resolutions covering Primary Education, Technical Education, Co-operative Societies, Directory of the Community, Communal Funds' examining Board and Social Reforms, etc., were passed. An exhibition of Gold, Silver, Brass and Copper Utensils and Needle work, Oil-painting and Sculpture, etc was also held at the same time and medals and certificates were distributed to various deserving exhibitors.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament this year will start on Monday, 17th March, 1924. Entries close on Saturday 8th March, 1924. Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 11th March 1924, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative. Entrance Fee is Rs. 25.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India. Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively. With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.
Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretary, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

AN ENGINEER'S COMPLAINT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding in the absence of Mr. R.M. Chinoy.
The Chairman on behalf of the committees congratulated the Municipal Commissioner for the honour of C.I.E. conferred upon him by H.M. the King Emperor. The Commissioner thanked the Chairman and the Committee for the expression of good wishes.
A member of the public had applied for permission to watch the proceedings, whereupon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked if members of the public were allowed to come to the meeting hall. He said if they were not allowed, the representatives of the press too formed part of the public but the latter were allowed.
Mr. Haveliwalla said that the traditions were that public were kept out.
Mr. Boman Behram said the meetings of the Standing Committee were as much public as the Corporation meetings.
The Chairman said nothing definite was provided in the Act in regard to the Standing Committee and he gave his ruling that the public were allowed on sufferance.
Consideration was then given to a letter from Mr. H.F. Adams, M.I. M.E., M.I.E.E. stating that he comes from Holland with 25 years' practice as an University Graduate Engineer, and ex-Manager of large Electric Power Stations, and ex-Managing Director of the Electric Railways in Holland; that he represents in India the manufacturers Messrs. Heemaf for Electric Machinery, and the Dutch Cable Works, and the Smit Transformers Works, which may be ranked among the best makers in their lines; that he understands that recently the Municipality of Bombay intended to order 2 Electric Motors, each 500 B.H.P., 2,200 Volts, 375 Revolutions, which is a standard design of Messrs Heemaf in Holland for a Sewage Pump Station, and that Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers were confidentially invited to quote for this requirements; that on going to the Commissioner, he was informed that the order was already placed with Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers as a special case because the Tata Works had similar motors and that in case of emergency these could be of assistance with spare parts. Mr. Adams submitted that such stories may hold good in the Committee meeting where the Engineers are only face to face with non-technical members but are too absurd to be taken sediously," and added that the Mechanical Engineer told him that the Public Works Department had decided to standardise the types of all motors and other machines which means that for each type of machine there would be a special maker who had already supplied," that "in other words, this standardising system would be refined system of protection of British Industry"; that the Commissioner told him "that the Metropolitan Vickers was the only firm (perhaps in England) which could guarantee timely delivery, etc., and consequently this order had to go to England." Observing that "this is a story *pour besoin dela cause*" and that he could have supplied the motors in the same time at lower prices and with spare parts to safeguards the public service in all respects; and that "one can always construct a pretext to protect the British Industry but it would only be fair and just to spend the money of Bombay inhabitants only after an open and free competition without hypnotising the Committee that this is a special case, which it is not."
After some discussion the matter was referred to a committee for favour of an early report.

SALVATION ARMY.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR RESCUE HOME.

The following is an extract from a letter from His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson:—
"Commissioner Horskins explained to me fully the scheme for the erection of a suitable Rescue Home, a project which has my sincere approval, and which I trust will be carried to completion in the near future. Both Her Excellency and myself are very pleased to give our patronage to the scheme, and should be glad to make a contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the amount realised."
Yours very faithfully,
29-12-23. (Signed) LESLIE WILSON.
FIRST LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.
H. E. The Governor and Lady Wilson Rs. 1,000; Sir George and Lady Lloyd, on the eve of their departure, Rs. 1,000; Mrs. Jerbai N. Wadia, in memory of her late husband N. N. Wadia, C.I.E. Rs. 2,000; Mrs. Jerbai N. Wadia, in memory of her late son, R. N. Wadia, Rs. 2,000; C. N. Wadia Rs. 1,000 Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, C.I.E., 1,000; Ferro-Concrete Construction Comp. Rs. 1,000; Sir Dinshaw Petit Rs. 1,000; Charity Football Match (per Mr. Warner) Rs 900; Evans and Fraser Rs. 530; Lawrence & Mayo Rs. 500; Zambahai Sapihiata Patel Rs. 500; H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur Rs. 500; Richardson and Cruddas and Major Richardson Rs 450 Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., and Mr. Bunbury Rs. 300; S. G. Gillam Rs. 250; A. F. Ferguson Rs. 150; A. McIntosh Rs. 100; Turner, Morrison and Co., Rs. 100; Alcock, Ashdown and Co. Rs. 100.

B. N. RLY. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

A mass meeting of Chakardharpur Branch Labour Union was held on 28th December, attended by good many employees and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—
(1) Resolved that this meeting regrets the unsympathetic attitude of the Agent, B. N. Rly. regarding the refusal of casual leave to Indian employees despite strong representations and calls upon the Executive Council of the Union to press the case for further consideration of proper authorities.
(2) Resolved that this meeting regrets the action of the Indian Railway Conference Association restricting the grant of Inter Class passes over Foreign lines to employees under Rs. 76 and also the issue of third-class passes over 300 miles in view of the fact that this new restriction taxes horribly the poorly paid employees of the Railway, while the employees of two years' service drawing Rs. 50 and upwards enjoyed inter and third class passes without such restriction of distance hitherto and the General Secretary of the Union be requested to move the Conference Association on the subject.
(3) Resolved that this meeting regrets the action of B. N. Rly. authorities in restricting the grant to subordinate employees of passes over only one Foreign Railway in one year, while no such restriction existed hitherto and requests the General Secretary of the Union to move the matter with the Agent, B. N. Rly., for adoption of the old procedure.
(4) Resolved that the Railway Board and the Indian Railway Conference Association be requested to reconsider and revise the grant of Foreign passes to 'father and mother' or any two dependents of the employees as was granted in 1921-22, as parents of the Indian employees are in almost all cases dependent upon the bread earning member of the family unlike the European and Anglo-Indian employees, just the same as is granted over Home line.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL,

SOME STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

Out of 800 spinners of the Emperor Edward Mill who downed tools on Thursday about 250 resumed work on Friday. The rest of the men collected near the mill premises and dispersed after a short time. They were quiet and behaved peacefully. A small posse of police is kept near the mill gates to keep law and order.

PROSTITUTES PROSECUTED.

FINED FOR SOLICITING ON PUBLIC ROADS.

The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act of 1923 which was passed in the Bombay Legislative Council in September last is put in force by the Bombay Police and as a result a number of prostitutes are prosecuted for soliciting on the public roads. On Friday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Police Court, Sub-Inspector Shaikh charged (1) Miss Adella (2) Assoobai, (3) Gangoobai, (4) Mohmed Yasin and (5) Shamshabi and nine others with soliciting prostitution on a public place, viz:—11th Lane Kamatipura, on 31st December 1923. All the accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each. Another prostitute Jankibai was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 for the same offence.

SENTENCED FOR HOUSE TRESPASS.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged Hoosein Mia Suleman with house trespass with intent to commit theft from the stores of B. I. S. N. Docks at Mazagaon on the night of 22nd December 1923. The evidence showed that the accused jumped over a wall and went near the verandah of the store room where several articles were kept. He was arrested by a watchman named Amir Fakir. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted five previous convictions. His Worship sentenced the accused to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WANTON WASTE OF MUNICIPAL WATER.

At the Dadar Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Acting Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. B. Kantak Superintendent Bombay Water Works charged one Abdulla Noor Mahomed Dosa with failure to keep in efficient repairs the water tap on the ground floor of his premises No. 3 Soparibagh Road causing thereby tremendous waste of water for nearly 23 days from 15th November to 8th December last
On evidence his worship was satisfied that it was a wanton waste of water and convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

Akbarali Abdulali, a Borah, was going along Dhobi Talao on the 26th ultimo when near the tramway shelter he was knocked down by a taxi car No. 4833. He was removed to G T. Hospital where he died subsequently. At the Coroner's inquest on Friday evidence was led that the taxi-driver Rangu Govind saw Akbarli coming from the right hand of the car and swerved to the right and sounded the horn. Akbarali first went to right then to the left and then stopped. The driver tried to stop the car but could not do so before the man was struck by the left front mud guard.
The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Shriniwas Khemraj proprietor of a printing press reports to the police that he has a 'pedhi' on the ground floor of a house at Kalbadevi Road. On the night of the 2nd instant his cashier Kalishanker locked the 'pedhi' as usual. Next morning the cashier discovered that an entrance was effected by some person by removing three bars from a window. He further noticed that the safe which was kept in a corner was removed from its place and brought in the centre. On examining the safe he found that a piece was drilled out near the key hole, the safe opened and cash and old coins valued at Rs. 3,897 stolen.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.—There is a busy period ahead for the Excelsior. On Sunday afternoon the Bombay Chamber Orchestra, with the aid of a couple of vocalists new to Bombay, will give a concert. The following Saturday the Bombay Gym-Jame, talented little concert party which made a very successful debut at one of the Bombay clubs a short time ago, will give a concert, to be followed by a second the succeeding Wednesday, and the remainder of that week will be filled in by concerts by M. and Madame Premyslav. Since they were last in Bombay they have been on a very successful tour in Norway, Switzerland, and Austria, and everywhere they had triumphal receptions.
THE EMPRESS.—Chaplin's now well known film, "The Pilgrim", is the star attraction at the Empress. It provides a good opportunity for those residing at the northern end of the city who have not been able to see this film of having a merry hour. For in "The Pilgrim" Chaplin is at his best. It seems almost inevitable that the famous screen comedian should grow stale, yet the longer Chaplin is before the public the funnier he seems to get. Certainly "The Pilgrim" will want a lot of beating when the next big Chaplin film has to be produced. Two one part dramas and a Pathe topical complete the Empress programme.
THE EMPIRE.—"An intimate tale of a beautiful woman's love life in the city of the Sultane." That is the picturesque way in which "The Right to Love," the film which is being featured at the Empire, is described. It tells of a woman who was crushed to despair by the treatment of her brute of a husband. Then love came—forbidden love. Had she the right to take it? In the principal role is MacMurray, one of the most beautiful women engaged in screen work, and this is a film which not only gives her the opportunity of showing her ability, but let it be whispered also of displaying her charms as well. There are parts of the film in which the setting is really artistic and for those who like this kind of film it should be a great attraction.
WEST-END CINEMA.—William de Mille's splendid Paramount picture production, "Bought and Paid For," a picturization of George Broadhurst's stage success, featuring Agnes Ayres and Jask Holt, popular Paramount stars, will be screened to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema.
The picture is a literal transalation of the original stage play, but in screen form it is even more vivid and impressive. It was adapted by Clara Beranger, and every scene shows the artistry of William de Mille the producer, and of the players under his direction. He has brought the play to the screen without losing any of its big moments while at the same time giving them a pictorial value which they lacked on the stage.
Miss Ayres is delightfully cast as Virginia, while Jack Holt is, as usual, artistic in his portrayal of the drunken husband. Robert Stafford, Walter Hiers has an excellent comedy role of which he makes the most. Efficient support was rendered by the supporting players including Leah Wyant, Bernice Frank, Ethel Wales and George Kuwa.
IMPERIAL.—Presents this week a whirlwind thrilling Indian production "Kala-Nag" produced by the Kohinoor Film Company in eight stupendous reels. It is a photo-play revealing various styles of treacherous frauds traced in the modern civilization, and also rape, ravishment and dreadful assassinations nowdays practised by many atrocious Indian villians for the ardent desire of wealth and passions. Vihari the hero of the plot is the son of rich Mill owner who unfortunately falls into the society of swindlers conducting a club, called Aristocratic Club, the chief of these is Kalidas, otherwise known as Black Cobra. Consequently Nirmala, the chaste and innocent wife of Vihari, becomes a victim of the Cobra, but this heroine, after many thrilling adventures saves her honour and proves a saviour of her husband. It is a very interesting social photo-play and the same will be much appreciated. Every reel is full of thrills and stunts and the picture entirely different styles than those produced before by various Indian film producing companies; it is expected that enterprise will have a warm reception by every class and community in Bombay.

PEARL WHITE'S NEW PATHE SERIAL

When Pearl White decided to return to the exciting serial photo-play under the Pathe Banner, the builders of chapter plays put their heads together and turned out "Plunder", a fascinating mystery story of New York City, with numerous excursions to other corners of the globe. In fact, the author, Bertram Millhauser, has given Pearl lots of ground to cover; for instance, besides seeking adventure and romance in the various crooks and crannies of Manhattan Island, she whisks herself down to mountainous Kentucky and later to a lawless seaport in South America.
Bertram Millhauser is a veteran serial writer and knows how to build his stories, providing fast action, suspense, thrills, and a charming love interest. Each episode closes with such dramatic tensity that is magnet-like in its ability to pull the theatregoer back to the theatre to see the succeeding episode. George B. Seitz, the director and producer, is also a veteran in his line. With a score of successful serials to his credit he has ortdone himself with "Plunder" and has presented enough hair-raising moments to fill a dozen chapter plays.
The locations in New York City give an opportunity for unusual thrills and automobile chases through busy streets; in the Kentucky mountains she demonstrates her ability as a horsewoman; and when the action shifts to South America, Pearl uses her wits against a lawless group of men in the seaport town of Salabanca.
"Plander" also furnishes Pearl White with plenty of opportunity to wear a wide variety of charming frocks and gowns. As the wealthy New York Girl, she must naturally, be up-to-date as far as fashions are concerned. Sports Clothes are also worn to advantage by the serial star, giving her a freedom of action when strenuous moments occur. Warren Krech is a splendid type for the leading masculine role, and Harry Semels is a villain that everyone will hate. Other roles are in capable hands.
The first two episodes will be shown tonight at the Novelty Theatre. In it Miss White plunges into hazards without number, speeding through the streets of New York in her roadster on the track of a jewel thief. Little suspecting she is drawn into a fascinating intrigue and becomes the leading character in as weird a tale as has ever been unfolded on the silver sheet.
The Programme includes a Cartoon featuring the famous "Felix The Kat" and a two-part "Our Gang" comedy.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH

SELECTION OF INDIAN TEAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

The annual Presidency European-Indian Cricket Match has been finally fixed up for the 12th, 13th and 14th of this month, and it is expected to be a very contested one this year, unlike last year. The Selection Committee of the Indian Team has been a little overhasty in the matter of the selection of players to represent the Indian Team. The public is not at all satisfied with the manner of selection adopted by the Committee. Feeling has gained ground that impartiality and a sense of fairness have not been the virtues that primarily actuated the Committee in its responsible task. I give below the list of players selected by the Committee, before offering any comments of my own:—
1. B. Subramanian (M.U.C.) Captain, 2. M. Venkataramanjulu (M.U.C.) 3. C R Ganapathi (M.U.C) 4. M Baliah, (Y.M.I.A.) 5. M. C Sivasankaran (S.I.A.A.), 6. C K Lakshmanan (Col.) 7. T K Sukumaran (Col.), Local. 8. B J Srinivas (Bangalore), 9. P A Kanikkam (Bangalore), 10. C. L. Naidu (Secunderabad), 11. Y. Bangarababu (Secunderabad), Mofussil.
RESERVES.
1. A. Rangabashyam, 2. B V Ramakrishnappa, 3. P. Rajaratnam, 4. C D Sundaram.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The market opened with a confident feeling and a brisk business resulted in Howrah and Clive at advancing rates. Reliance also sharing in the advance sellers for the hundred rupee denominations were not so free and buyers had to increase limits for their requirements. Caledonian and Dalhousie for instance marked increases of ten points whereas Union and Central registered advances of over twenty points. Towards the close the market reacted on profit taking. Cotton remain uninteresting with quotations for Dunbar and Kesoram almost unchanged.
Coals.—Though the volume of trade has not been on a large scale a better feeling has been manifest in this section.
Teas.—Demand is restricted with prices steady.
Miscellaneous.—The Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railways were a strong feature, with Indian Iron and Steel coming in for some enquiry.
Government securities.—Three and a half per cents have improved on good demand while 1945-55 bonds were unobtainable at the previous days quotation.
The following were the closing quotations:—
Government securities.—5 per cent loans 1945-55 95/8, 5½ per cent war bonds 1925 102/2 S. L. do. 1930 101/12 S. L. do. 1932 102/4 S. L.
Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1385 S. L.
Railways.—Mymensingh Bhairab bazar railway rebate 71. Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur light railway 120.
Cottons.—Agra united 2/136 Dunbar 192, Kesoram 5/10.
Jutes.—Alliance 492/8 xd. Clive 29/13, Clive seven per cent pref. 98/8 S. L. Anglo-India 364. Barnagore 131 Calendonian 472/8 xd. Dalhousie 332, Fort Gloster 718, Fort William 268 S. L. Cheviot 243 S. L. Howrah 38/4, Hooghly ord. 56 S. L. Hooghly pref. 13/4, Kamarhatty 490, Kinnison 860, National 281/8, New Central 523 Northbrook 40 S. L. Orient 178 S. L. Reliance 47/4, Union 448 S. L.
Coals.—Baraboni 12/5 Bengal Nagpore 70, Bilbara 5/2, Burrakur 36, Deoli 30/12, Ghusick Muslia 20/4, Katras Jherriah 105/8, Na Zira 10/15, Neetooria 1/4, Patmohna 3/14, Phularitand 1/10, Raneegunge 52, Talcher 8/13.
Miscellaneous.—British India Corporation Ordinary 4/14 S. O. L., British India pref. 108, Burma Finance 2/3, Indo-Burma Tin 7/6, Titaghur Paper 3/2, Assam Saws 3, New Savan Sugar 8/4.
Tea Companies.—Amluckie 158 S. L. Bishnauth 27/6, Hattikhira 24/4 xd. Lackatoorah 251/8, Ledo 146. Teesta Valley 27/8, Tengpani 13/12. Tirrihannah 22.
Exchange.—Bank's telegraphic transfer one shilling five and nine thirty-second pence and demand one shilling five and five sixteenth pence.

GOVT. DEFEAT...

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CO... AMRITS...

The Akali situation has its ... well as horrors. The Punjab Gov... rendered ridiculous by the District ... trate of Lahore vesting in the S.G.P.C. ... management of a disputed Gurdwara now ... employs the police to defeat the order of the Magistrate. The Gurdwara Committee after inviting applications leased lands attached to the Gurdwara to new tenants. The police intervening on behalf of previous tenants have arrested 34 Akalis including cultivators appointed by the Committee which may be trusted to defend its rights at all costs. The office of the Onkar Press where the "Akali" an Urdu daily and "Akalitepardesi" a Gurmukhi daily are published was searched yesterday.

NOT A WORD ABOUT BORSAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As one deeply interested in the happenings at Borsad where the imposition of the punitive Police by the ex-Governor's Government has necessitated the leaders of Gujarat to embark on the "No tax" movement, I was painfully surprised to find not a word mentioned about it in the Congress. I cannot believe that Mahatmaji's National Congress has ceased to be the National Congress and commenced to attach extraordinary importance on abstract considerations like the change of creed. The Borsad people, are in a most pitiable plight. I believe you agree with me that the Congress by remaining silent on Borsad has failed in its paramount duty to Gandhiji's Gujarat. And to what is the silence due? Mr. Vallabhbhai has chiefly organised the movement and Mr. Vallabhbhai, who is not a nonentity in the fold of the Congress, should have insisted on bringing Borsad to the front among the questions on which the Congress spent its time and energy. Will Mr. Vallabhbhai explain the reason of his maintaining silence?—Yours etc.,
GUJARATI.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

SUIT AGAINST MUSICAL CO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

At the High Court to-day before Justice Pearson, Mr. Langford James applied on behalf of the plaintiff in a suit brought by Diane de Brett against the Anglo South African Musical Productions Limited for an early hearing of the case. Sir La... said that the plaintiff was a ... The defendants were a compa... management ... whose com... acting at the Empire Theatre at pre... The plaintiff was engaged to join Espinosa for the Indian tour. She went across France and joined the Party at Marseilles and signed an agreement. The Party arrived in Calcutta on December 15th. On December 17th she was at rehearsal at the Empire Theatre. She had laryngitis, but was asked to sing in chorus. She was sparing her voice as much as possible when Espinosa's wife, it was alleged, insulted her and asked her to leave the theatre and on December 20th she was dismissed. The plaintiff claimed damages for the loss of salary and railway and steamer fares.
His Lordship fixed Monday for the hearing of the case.

EMPIRE ZINC COMBINATION.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Reuter learns that in connection with the Empire zinc combination, the Lloyds Bank and the National Bank of Scotland are issuing on January 9th on behalf of the Union Underwriting Agency Limited £15,000,000 seven per cent first mortgage debenture stock at 99 in the National Smelting Company redeemable at 102 by a two per cent sinking fund. All stock is repayable at the same price not later than 1945.—Reuter.

FOOT-PATHS AND HAWKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is no question as to the urgency of foot-paths in a city like Bombay with its tremendous traffic and dense population. The foot-paths are all meant to safeguard the pedestrians. But in these days a round in the city would show things to be otherwise. The foot-paths are almost all occupied by the street hawkers and the shops are convenient occupied by the hawkers with their barrows. With due deference to the rules and regulations in connection with the road traffic and the writer's studied observation and consequent experience force him to an irresistible conclusion that these high-sounding rules and regulations are honoured more in their breach than in their observance. The result is that the pedestrians have to undergo a lot of inconvenience and are many a time placed in a very precarious and dangerous position. In fact no public road is an exception to this state. At certain places the whole street is taken possession of by these hawkers and barrow-wallas as is the case, with "Mutton Street" popularly called "Chorbazar" opposite Null... Market on the Sandhurst Road. Bhuleshwar Road and Jhaveri Bazar come next. The second instance is from Grant Road upstation to the tram terminus the road has only a foot-path and that one also in the cooler hours of evening is taken possession of by the hawkers; and still further on, keeping to the left, to Corner Grant Road the foot-path is no more a foot-path but an open air cloth market.
Such is the condition, though absolutely unsatisfactory yet uncared for, of this premier city of India. Now naturally the question arises on whom the responsibility of this ignorance should lie: Is it the Police authorities who look after the road traffic or the Municipality whose property is thus misused? Now how I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to this the bad this ever-increasing nuisance of the city.
Side by side, dear Editor, it would not be too much to expect a few lines in your editorial notes in support of the public voice.—Yours etc.,
S. T. CHITALE.
Pannal Terrace,
Grant Road.
January 3.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1924.
(665th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

REPUBLIC AND KHILAFAT.

The question of the true Islamic status of Khilafat is in danger of degenerating into a quarrel between those for whom the word "Republic" is a bugbear and those for whom the word Empire has no less horrid implications. This is, at any rate, the case in England where the friends of Turkey and Islam seem to be thus divided. A friend, whose views upon such questions are generally near our own, writes to us upon the subject of a correspondence in which he is engaged with another friend who, objecting to the change of name of the Anglo-Ottoman into the Anglo-Turkish Society wrote: "If, as you consider, the Ottoman Empire is dead and gone, it is for you, as a well-wisher of Islam and of Turkey, to work to bring it back to life; to bring Arabs, Egyptians, Syrians etc. under the fold of the Turks so that the Ottoman Khalifa may be recognised. Let him be restored to the status of a Sultan-Khalifa, not His Majesty but His Imperial Majesty once again in name and fact. It is not wise to back Turkey as Turkey alone. The governors of that land will fall. They are only imitating the rulers of 1908, and what were the results of the C. U. P?"

On which the first of our two friends comments: "I declined the task suggested to me. Not because I am an infidel, but because, if I were a Muslim, I would reply with every fibre of my being: I refuse! The revolutionaries of 1908, what were their results? All assassinated. "They failed." Well, they did not dethrone the Sultanate; they maintained the Khalifa as head of the Turkish State; and they valiantly championed the ideal of Ottomanisation. Starting in Albania, Ottomanisation caused a rebellion which spread throughout the imperial domain and destroyed the Ottoman rule. Now, imperialism has had to yield to nationality. Self-determination has taken the place of the equally noble (but now impossible) idea of an Ottoman overlordship and confraternity. But this, in itself, is not wholly a disaster. It has opened the way for an entire reversion of Khilafat to a pure religious basis, untrammelled by the implications of racial servitude, national reaction, imperial dominion,—and a history of blood, sweat and tears for the masses throughout the imperial domain. It served its purpose,—let it pass, either in respect or contemptuous silence according to the views of the student. The new life is here; it is not to be turned back—it is only to accept, or retire from action. Frankly, I accept it. 'Republics' may mean something very awful to some Indian editors of the vernacular Muslim press. 'Empires' mean something equally terrible to many of us in the west. *Let us keep the Khalifa out of these political conflicts for ever.*"

We agree with our correspondent. The Khilafat ought to be above such a political conflict as that between monarchists and republicans; it ought not to be identified with any institution in any country which can be regarded by the people of that country as a bar to progress, as was the case with Turkish despotism in the time of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, who was a good Khalifa but a bad Sultan: If he had been Khalifa of the Muslims only, and not despotic ruler of the Turkish State, he would have left a great, unblemished name behind him, and would have done much good to the Islamic world. On the other hand the Khalifa must have initiative, and executive power. He must be independent and capable of independent decision and action. We are not now concerned with what is or has been his condition since the days of pure Islam, but with what should and must be his condition if pure Islam is to be restored. He is the representative not of a particular State, but of the whole Islamic world; and he must not be a mere figure-head or mere puppet in the hands of anybody. We should be quite prepared to call him His Imperial Majesty, but with a new and loftier, because more spiritual, ideal of empire than was ever realised since the days when the Khalifa Omar shared one camel fairly with his negro servant when he travelled from Medina to receive the keys of the surrendered city of Jerusalem. Therefor he must not be in the position of a "constitutional monarch" who has no real power and no initiative; but is made to sanction every act and edict of a secular government, of a country whether right or *wrong*, even if it might be against the interest of Islam as a whole. The Khalifa has to be the thinking head for all Islamic nations, and we are glad to know that he is henceforth freed from the position of imprisonment in the Constitution of the Turkish State. The Khilafat is above political contention, above the political constitution or designs of any State. It is based on the eternal laws of Right, and its duty is to stand for the Right, and testify against the Wrong wherever found. Our non-Muslim correspondent (who sincerely loves Islam, and has done more for the service of Khilafat than most Muslims) seems to us to realise the glorious opportunity which Muslims have been given, by the deliverance of the Khilafat from incarceration in the Turkish State, to revive the pristine glory of Islam, quite peacefully, and in a way to benefit mankind in general, when many Muslims seem to be quite blind to it.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND THE BOYCOTT.

When the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed its resolution on the boycott of British Empire goods, we pointed out that unless the members, especially those belonging to the Nationalist party, were vigilant, the resolution was likely to be nullified in practice by the Municipal Executive. That the apprehension was not groundless is shown by the following letter, which has evidently been circulated among members of the Corporation and which speaks for itself:

"Only last week we received information that the Municipality of Bombay intended to order 2 Electric Motors each 2 500 B.H.P. 2200 volts 375 revolutions (which is a standard design of Messrs. H. . .) for a Sewage Pump Station and heard that the Metropolitan Vickers was as usual already confidentially invited to quote against this requirement. Going to the Commissioner the representative of Messrs. H. . . heard that the order was already placed with the Metropolitan Vickers under the mere pretext that this was a *special case* (all the cases can be *made* special) because the Tata Works had similar motors so that in emergency cases these could be of assistance with spare parts. Such stories may hold good in the Committee meeting where the Engineers are face to face with non-technical members are too absurd to be taken seriously and this is the reason why I take liberty to address you. A motor of this type can, if it is a *good* motor, only get bearing trouble and a set of spare parts right in the pump house would in such cases effect more instantaneous help than a spare motor on a few miles distance." Messrs. H. . . supply upto 2,000 B.H.P. specially constructed squirrel cage motors patented to them for all voltages which are far more appropriate for this purpose than the more complicated Slipring Motors. The electrification on the Continent of Europe is a long way advanced to that of England and the construction of Electric Machinery is far more modern and scientific than of any British maker, which fact is admitted by every experienced Engineer besides the English Engineers of course. These try to foster the belief in the superiority of British goods but only succeed in their own Colonies where people do not hear anything else. On the other hand nearly all over the electrified Continent of Europe and America one *will not find a single British machine* of any importance. How could this be when they are really superior or competitive?

The Commissioner called this a *special case* but his Mechanical Engineer told the writer that the Public Works Department had decided to *standardise* the types of all motors and other machines which means that for each type of machine there would be a special maker who had already supplied. In other words: This standardising system would be a refined system of protection of British Industry. I pity the Industry which has need of such standarding tricks to receive orders. What we ask for, is, not protection, nor preference, or prejudice but *open, fair competition*, not based on special British construction but on efficiency and lowest prices.

Quite recently the Municipality of Stockholm had invited tenders from the best makers in the world for a 6,000 volt motor-generator set of 2,000 B. H. P. The conditions of efficiency to be guaranteed by the makers were such, that no British maker could compete. The competitors were Americans, Swiss, Swedish, German, and Holland firms. Though the Swedish Electric Industry is on a very high scientific level the order was placed with Messrs. Heemaf in Holland. I can further show you photos and pumps —with a capacity of 2,00,000 *gallons per minute* driven by motors running for years without any trouble. The Commissioner told me that the Metropolitan Vickers was the only firm (perhaps in England) which could guarantee timely delivery etc., and consequently this order had to go to England. I dare say this is a story "pour besoin de la cause." We could have supplied in the same time at lower prices and with such spare parts as to safeguard the public service in all respects. One can always construct a pretext to protect the British Industry but it would only be fair and just to spend the money of Bombay inhabitants only after an open and free competition, without hypnotising the Committee that this is a special case, which it is not. The Public Works Department was quite willing to receive our catalogues and place our works on the lists, no doubt, but will never place orders outside England under some or other pretext unless the Municipality puts a stop to the system as described.

British goods may be superior and are doubtless superior in several lines, they are surely not superior in the electrical line, which statement will be confirmed by every impartial scientific Engineer who has seen more than his own country. Cables for instance have to be up to British standards in India whereas the Continental standards are on a much more scientific level and preferred by every engineer who knows what he is talking about. My works, though reluctantly, supply if desired after the British standards as well and thereby in a position by years of experience to weigh the merits of the two standards. There is no doubt with them which are the best cables from a scientific electrical point of view. As a matter of fact nobody can prevent the Indian Government always to manage in such a way that the orders go to England as it made it a condition with the Tata Hydro Power Supply Co., and in many other cases, but an Indian Municipality should in my ipinion, quite apart from political views which do not interest me, insist on open and air competition and not believe in *special cases*. In constructing special cases like this, the Municipality would be forced to go on placing their orders where their officers are used to place them and would handsomely co-operate with them to protect the British industry which seems not to be able to do without it."

The letter is written by a representative of well-known Continental firms, who is a qualified engineer with twenty-five years' experience as manager of large electric power stations and as managing-director of electric railways in his country. If the Corporation's resolution is not to remain a pious aspiration, its members, especially those of the Standing Committee, must make immediate enquiry into the matter. The public will await with interest the result of this enquiry.

Notes of the Day.

Kenya Immigration Bill.

Opening the Kenya Legislative Council on December 31, the Governor, Sir Robert Coryndon, informed the members that "the Viceroy of India to whom the draft of the Immigration Bill had been sent for *perusal* (our italics) was still giving it his full consideration and would be replying as early as possible to the Secretary of State of India. The choice of the word "perusal" is delicious and not without meaning. For, the only thing that the "Viceroy of India" can do in the matter is to peruse and, if he so wishes, protest to the Secretary of State for India. And whatever the nature of the "full consideration" it cannot affect the decision to which the British Government, of which he is the subordinate, has arrived. And the Governor of Kenya, who has loyally carried out the instructions of the British Government, leaves no room for doubt in this matter. For, Reuter's correspondent informs us, he "assured his Council clearly that there could be no question of modifying the principles laid down in the White Paper." And yet our Liberal friends would persist in their pathetic faith in Dr. Sapru's Committee!

Prospects of a Labour Government.

The news that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is busy forming a Cabinet gives point to the anticipations of shrewd critics of the political situation in England who appear to regard the chances of a Labour Government being called to power in the near future as very great. That event will mark a change which is bound to have far-reaching effects. Students of political affairs will not have forgotten the sneers of Mr. Winston Churchill on the occasion of a previous election at the mere possibility of Labour rule. To a certain section engaged in the control of industry and trade, it is bound to cause apprehension and the frantic attempts made by the London Conservatives to bring about a Liberal-Conservative Coalition shows to what length champions of vested interest are prepared to go to prevent Labour from coming into its own. The main ground for fear in the past has been the alleged lack of experience of administration among the leaders of the Labour Party. Apart from the insight into human affairs which the management of trade-unions and co-operative societies offers, some of the Labour men were associated in administration in the Lloyd George Coalition. The offers of assistance that are pouring in on Mr. Ramsay Macdonald from all sides ought to supply any deficiency in this direction. The Parliamentary Labour Party, looking at the manner of their slow growth in the past, are absolutely safe if they act cautiously as hitherto. Their danger lies in the rapid growth of the left wing with a strong Communist bias. If they moderate their zeal in extreme matters like the Capital Levy, and diligently tackle the problem of unemployment and social amelioration, they would not alienate any section of the public. For their programme of nationalisation of public utilities like railways, gas companies, and the like, they are less likely to meet utter opposition. In foreign affairs, if they eschewed the devious methods of diplomacy that led to the great war, they would be conferring a blessing on suffering humanity. Whatever else may be done, greater fraternisation with Russia and with countries where a dominantly Labour Government exists may be confidently expected.

Probable Policy Towards India.

The links radiating from the city of London keeping the Empire together in order that there may be a steady flow of revenue, not always earned, in the pockets of a few men of the idle rich class will be weakened; but between the communities of the various countries there is bound to be greater cordiality and understanding. Regarding India, we have the promise of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald for Dominion status, given when he presided at the great Albert Hall meeting. There is, however, no reason to be optimistic regarding this promise, as parties in the British Parliament have been known in the past to treat India as a non-party subject; and while there may be some reflection on the general attitude of Great Britain towards this country from so far-reaching a change, the main line of advance may be expected to remain more or less the same. The hands of Labour leaders are bound to be full, what with the task of consolidating the newly acquired power and settling urgent economic questions at home and on the continent. In general, Labour is bound to look with greater sympathy on the political aspirations of India. They may concede the release of political prisoners and the repeal of repressive laws. With the enlargement of powers of local authorities and provincial Councils a Labour Cabinet will be in general agreement. But it is doubtful if they will countenance the demand for immediate Swaraj. On the economic side the acquiescence of Labour should be assumed with greater caution. Labour laws will get a stimulus. If the condition of the working population receives a close examination and if a minimum standard of life comes to be fixed, some of the pitiable cases of human derelicts that come to sight may be avoided. But while social uplift will come in for a larger attention, the demand for protection of Indian industries, for the purchase of stores in India, for the location of gold standard and other reserves in India is not likely to secure more response than at present. One thing is certain. Labour will not have the aggressive tendencies of the Imperial statesmen, and some relief in the intolerable burden of military charges may result, particularly as a portion of the Indian army exists for being used in any emergency, as seen in the past, from Malta to Hongkong. The situation, in any event, is likely to be of absorbing interest to the public.

The Matunga Lock-out—And After.

The lock-out at Matunga which, we are glad to see, has ended, has brought into relief the attitude of the employers of Labour towards trade unionism in the city. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway refused, as his letter to Mr. Ginwalla clearly showed, to recognise the Union or Mr. Ginwalla's representative character. That would provoke a storm of criticism in a country where public opinion is more alive to such questions or where it is more efficiently organised. The refusal to recognise a Labour union duly constituted and properly conducted may be due to various reasons but calls for the strongest condemnation in any case. It may be due to the short-sighted self-interest of the employer who prefers a disorganised adversary while himself taking every care to have his forces organised. This is a narrow and suicidal policy for as more enlightened employers have realised in all countries, trade unions facilitate the process of collective bargaining, make for deliberate and concerted action and lessen the probability of frequent and unruly strikes. Even apart from their educational and moral benefits, therefore, Labour unions should be welcomed by all honest employers.

Recognition of Unions.

Or political motives may be impeding the growth of a correct attitude on the part of employers. It is a commonplace that Government and employers scent political "agitators" and "mischief-makers" behind every Labour dispute. Hundreds and thousands of poor men are believed to strike not because they have some grievances or demands but because the "Hidden Hand" orders them to do so! The explanation has no merit save that of puerile simplicity. Partly owing to such suspicions and assumptions, a common contention among employers opposed to unionism is that they will deal only with their own men, not with outsiders. That is, for instance, what the G. I. P. Agent said. But it is an entirely unjustifiable position to take up. The workmen clearly gain by having their case in charge of chosen representatives, whether they are fellow-employees or not. Moreover, as to immediate employees, there is a real danger that he who presents a demand or a grievance will be "victimised" while the ability to state and argue the workmen's case and to negotiate with success is possessed by few. In the initial stages of unionism and with the prevailing standards of literacy, it is inevitable that leaders of trade unionism should come mostly from the ranks of the educated middle-classes. Unless, therefore, the employers in this country mean to repeat the first industrial strifes of the west by a policy of anti-unionism leading to bitterness and hatred, they should be prepared to co-operate with Labour agencies and so enable them to mitigate industrial unrest and disturbance. The first step to this co-operation is the recognition of the unions and a willingness to deal with their accredited representatives. Without these, neither will unionism be stabilised nor industrial peace ensured.

A Misrepresentation.

A local contemporary, with its characteristic lack of responsibility referred the other day to what it described as "the absence of any properly audited accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund" which, it proceeded to say, "convey a lesson which cannot be ignored." The statement can only be described as a mischievous misrepresentation. For, not only have the accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund been properly audited, but they have also been published. In all provinces, including Bombay, Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, the Punjab, C. P. Hindi, U. P. Delhi, C. P. Marathi, Berar, Kerala and Burma, these accounts are audited by professional accountants, while Andhra, Sindh and the Karnatak have an audit service of their own. And the audited accounts in all provinces are inspected every year by a professional accountant elected by the All-India Congress Committee. In this connection it may be mentioned that the amount collected for the Tilak Swaraj Fund was not brought together in a central place and then distributed. Each province kept the amount it had collected and spent it according to its needs. A statement has been issued by the All-India Congress Committee in a book-form in which audited accounts of all the provinces are given with details of expenditure incurred in those provinces. Copies of this statement can be had from the office of any Provincial Congress Committee by any person interested in knowing the particulars of the expenditure.

GERMANY'S PLIGHT.

130,000 WORKERS LOCKED OUT.

100 BERLIN METAL FACTORIES AFFECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Berlin.—100 Berlin metal factories are at a standstill as the result of a lock-out of 130,000 workers who have refused to consent to a reduction of wages.—Reuter.

CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

GERMAN SOCIALIST MINISTER ARRESTED.

LONDON, January 3.

Berlin.—Herr Hrrmann, Minister of Interior in the Socialist Government of Thuringia, was arrested at Weimar on a charge that he was implicated in illegal practices in connection with the appointment of Socialist officials.—Reuter.

RATIFICATION OF LAUSANNE TREATY.

A PARIS NEWSPAPER'S VIEW

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Paris.—The "Echo de Paris" in an article on the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne by France says Mustapha Kemal is being vehemently attacked by the Committee of the Union of Progress and a number of notabilities who have broken with his Party. He has outraged the Moslem world, always faithful to the Khalif, as the Aga Khan's letter shows. Some claim that the delay in ratification is against French interest, but really it is Turkey who is adversely affected by the delay in view of her responsibility for the whole debt of the former Ottoman Empire until the Treaty is ratified. Before submitting the Treaty to the Parliament, the French Government resolved to obtain restoration of the pledges in connection with the public debt, definition of the schools regime, delimitation of the Syrian frontier, withdrawal of all exceptional measures against non-Mussalmans and the carrying out of all promises.—Reuter.

THE "DIXMUDE" WRECKAGE.

LONDON, January 3.

Marseilles.—Following the discovery of charred aluminium and burnt pieces of rubber-coated fabric in various places off the west coast of Sardinia, an observation balloon has announced, by wireless, the discovery of the wreckage of the "Dixmude" in the sea, 120 feet deep south of San Marco. The wreckage was strewn over a radius of half a mile. Dragging operations have begun.

A Bizerta telegram reports that two bodies are said to have been recovered from the sea, off Ampere.—Reuter.

(Bizerta, is a seaport, Tunis, N. Africa).

ENQUIRY INTO THE DISASTER

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Toulon.—The Commission inquiring into the loss of the "Dixmude" has begun work. The first question under discussion is whether the meteorological reports, especially from the South of France, were communicated to the "Dixmude" in good time.—Reuter.

THE SEINE FLOOD.

SITUATION STILL CRITICAL.

LONDON, Jan, 4.

A message from Paris states the flood situation is still critical. Amazing scenes reminiscent of wartime are being enacted in Paris and the riverside suburbs. The Seine on Thursday rose to 21½ feet above normal. The flood burst into the barriers of Alfort Ville and inundated the town. A population of 3,000 are being evacuated and work has been suspended in various factories and mills.—Reuter.

It is understood the ballot of the locomotive engineers and firemen is against acceptance of the Railway Wages Board's award.—Reuter.

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KENYA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INDIAN MEMBERS RESIGN SEATS.

FRANCHISE BILL PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

Intimation has been received that the Kenya Franchise Bill has passed through all its stages in the Kenya Legislative Council. The Indian members absented themselves and it is understood they have resigned their seats in the Council. The Bill conferred on the Indians adult suffrage without property or literary qualifications and on communal basis gave them five seats in the Council.

GOVERNOR REGRETS INDIAN LEGISLATORS' ABSENCE.

LONDON, Jan, 4.

Nairobi.—The Kenya Legislative Council has passed the Constitution Bill following out the terms of the White Paper providing for the election of 11 Europeans, 5 Indians and 1 Arab exclusive of an official majority. The franchise of the Indians is neither on literary nor on property qualifications and all adults of both sexes can exercise the vote. It also includes the subjects of Native Indian states.

Governor Coryndon said he regretted that the Indian legislators were not present at the meeting of the Council to share the passage of the Bill which gives the community a principle which had long been contended. The time was close at hand when Indians would co-operate with other races in developing the growth and prosperity of the Colony with energy and harmony.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA TO BENARES ON FOOT.

BENGALI EXCURSIONISTS' FEAT.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 4.

An excursion party of twenty Bengalis under the leadership of Mr. Bhutnath Ray left Calcutta on foot on December 12 last. Their ages ranged from 32 years to 14 years, the youngest one, Sudhirgopal Chatterji being a student of the Duprix Collegiate School at Chandernagore and the eldet Gyanchandra Shome, a gymnastic teacher in the Y. M. C. A. Calcutta.

Mr. Harashanker Pal of Calcutta provided the party with a medicine chest and a motor car. Twelve of the pedestrians dropped off gradually on the way. Eight arrived at Benares on the evening of January 3 and were cordially received by the public at Dasaswamedh Ghat. Inclusive of 5 days of halt the journey was completed in 23 days.

TRADES UNION EXECUTIVE.

MEETING AT LUCKNOW ON 9TH INST

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The General Secretary, Trades Union Congress issues the following bulletin:—A meeting of the Executive Council will be held at Lucknow on the 9th instant at seven evening instead of at Allahabad. Members are requested to make it a point to attend. The agenda includes fixing the date of the next Congress. Nominations of Delegates for Geneva Conference, Submission of Balance Sheet, Creation of a Central Fund for propaganda and organisation. Trades Unions and labour organisations are informed that Deshabandhu Das will preside at the next session to be held at Calcutta. Delegates attending must send the Unions' affilation fees and resolutions as early as possible. Communications must be addressed to Diwan Chaman Lall, Lahore and communications relating to the Executive Council meeting should be addressed to Diwan Chaman Lall, care of Pandit Harkarannath Misra, Lucknow.

SWARAJ PARTY RESOLUTIONS

A DISCLAIMER FROM MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Apropos of the resolution reported to have been passed by the General Council of the Swarajya Party that the members of the Party in the Madras and Punjab Councils would abstain from taking part in the proceedings of the Councils, Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Swarajya Party, and member of the General Council of the All-India Swarajya Party in the course of a statement to the press says that no such resolution was passed at the meeing of the General Council at Cocanada on the 30th nor at any subsequent meeting of which notice was given to him or to his knowledge to any other Madras member. He is of opinion that the resolution involving such momentous consequences can be passed only after full consultation with provincial parties and Swarajist members of the Legislative Council. He is addressing Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das on this matter requesting them to place the same before the General Council for consideration after consulting the provinces. He would appeal to Swarajist members of the Madras Council to await the decision of the General Council when it meets.

THE CABINET MEETS.

DELIBERATIONS ON CONSERVATIVE PROPOSALS

"FUSION' MOMENTARILY DEAD."

PROSPECT OF LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Cabinet met to-day to consider the King's speech which involves unusually important questions of policy. It was expected that the Ministers would also discuss the City of London Conservatives' proposals to the Premier, but the general view is that the "fusion" which has replaced the "Coalition" as the latest political term is momentarily dead, and Parliament will reassemble without further development in this direction.

PROTEST AGAINST LIBERAL APPROACH.

It is noteworthy that two members of the City Conservative Association publish letters, strongly protesting against any Conservative approach towards the Liberals. They claim to represent the views of many Conservatives in the city and elsewhere.—Reuter.

CABINET DECISION.

TARIFF ISSUE CLOSED

LONDON, Jan. 4.

While yesterday's Cabinet meeting has postponed the final decision to the next week's fuller meeting it is believed in the ministerial circles that the Tariff issue will be treated in the King's speech as having been decided in the election. But the Government will undoubtedly invite Parliament to ratify the Preference proposals agreed upon in the Economic Conference.—Reuter.

PROSPECT OF LABOUR GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Jan. 3.

It is stated that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who returns to London on Saturday, has enough acceptances of prospective offices to enable him to form a Government.—Reuter.

LABOUR'S HOPES.

TO FULFIL ITS PROGRAMME THROUGH BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

In a speech at Tamworth, to-day, dealing with Mr. Asquith's contention that the Crown could refuse Mr. Macdonald the authority to dissolve Parliament, Mr. Frank Hodges declared: "Labour believes it can consummate its programme through the British constitution. It believes that the Crown will not impede democratic aspirations, but if backstair influence shatters that belief, then good-bye to political evolution. We should drift towards the rapids of revolution." He concluded by saying that the Labour Party had profound faith in the impartiality of the King, which no political intrigue should be permitted to destroy.—Reuter.

(Note.—Mr. Asquith's speech, referred to in recent cables was delivered at a meeting of the Liberal Members of Parliament at the National Liberal Club, on December 18, in the course of which, referring to the constitutional position, he had declared that the idea that a Minister unable to command a majority in the House of Commons was invested with the right to demand dissolution was subversive of the constitutional usage and fernicious to the interests of the nation.—Reuter).

BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEBT.

INCREASE OF A HUNDRED MILLIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Treasury figures show that the aggregate National Debt on the 31st March was 7,842,000,000 being an increase of a hundred millions compared with the previous year. This is to be attributed to the capitalisation of arrears of interest due to the United States and the increase in the nominal debt through the conversion operations.—Reuter.

MOSUL.

PROGRESS OF ANGLO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

With the arrival of Yussouf Kemal, who is *en route* for London as Turkish representative, the Anglo-Turkish negotiations regarding Mosul will undoubtedly have advanced a stage since Yussouf Kemal is bound to bring instructions to discuss the question, as the Lausanne Treaty stipulates that negotiations must be begun within nine months of the evacuation of Constantinople.—Reuter.

KING FAUD TO VISIT EUROPE.

LONDON, January 3.

It is stated that King Fuad probably visits London, Paris, Brussels and Rome in May and June next.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN AMERICAN CITY.

LONDON, January 3.

Peking (Illinois).—There were terrific explosions believed to be due to the ignition of dust in a Corn Products Factory here followed by a fire which spread to the adjoining buildings and burned fiercely preventing access. The casualties are 35 dead and 6 missing. 11 have probably been fatally burned and 31 others injured.—Reuter.

(Peking is a city in Tazwell County of Illinois, U.S.A.)

INSTALLATION OF EGYPTIAN LEGATION IN PARIS

LONDON, January 3.

Paris.—The first Egyptian Legation in France was istalled at Hotel Majestic in Paris under Mahomed Fakrhy, who is also a Minister for Belgium. One of the Secretaries to the Legation will be stationed in Brussels as Charge D'Affairs.

The Egyptian Legation in some has already been established.

Selfullah Yeisry, Minister for the United States, has left Cherbourg for New York.

Aziz Izzet, Minister for Britain landed at Trieste and expects to arrive in London on January 10.—Reuter.

FRANCO-CZECH TREATY.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, January 3.

Paris.—The apprehensions of the British and Italian Press that the France-Czech Treaty, mentioned in Reuter's cable of December 28, might ultimately divide Europe into two armed camps have evoked replies in the French Press.

"Le Journal" envisages, as the result of the Treaty, a new Europe based on the Franco-Belgian and Little Entente alliances and improved relations between Poland and the Baltic States. It says that the coming conference in Belgrade and the Esthonian and Latvian Customs Union are steps in the same direction. It expresses the opinion that the logical outcome of the new situation will be a move in the direction of Russia.

The "Eco de Paris" says France's aim of organising the Continent against any attempt at hegemony will be achieved if the small States in East and Central Europe consolidate permanently outside Germanism.—Reuter.

CONQUEST OF EVEREST.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The arrangements for the Everest Expedition are nearing completion. Lord Ronaldshay in an interview said that the party was expected to be ready to leave Doarjeeling at the end of March and expressed opinion that the chances of success were very fair. The route to be taken would be almost the same as last year. There had been a good many changes in the personnel. Mr. Bruce would remain in charge but Mr. Strutt would no longer be second in command. Numbers would probably be about the same.

The "Westminster Gazette" says the conquest of the Everest probably will be an accomplished fact before the end of the year.—Reuter.

VENIZELOS' ARRIVAL IN GREECE

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Athens.—Venizelos has arrived. Plastiras and other officers went out to meet him in the steamer. Venizelos declared that he did not intend to remain long in Greece but would endeavour to help the country out of the present difficulties.—Reuter.

NOT AGENTS OF AMIR BORSA

MISCHIEVOUS MISSTATEMENTS ANSWERED.

"WE ARE FOR PEACE".

ALI BROTHERS' STATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

COCANADA, Jan. 2.

Before the All-India Congress Committee to-day Maulana Shaukat Ali made an important statement on behalf of himself and his brother Maulana Mahomed Ali. He said:—

"I want to make a personal statement about myself and my brother Mahomed Ali. While we were in jail, you might have heard that the Home Members Sir William Vincent and Sir Malcolm Hailey, had been making some mischievous misstatements about us, saying that we were acting as a sort of Agents of the Amir of Afghanistan and were anxious to found a Muslim Empire in India. You all know us better. We have the courage of our convictions and can speak out what is in our hearts. We do not want to defend ourselves before you. The very accusation that we could ever be traitors to our Motherland is absurd. We have felt ourselves what a terrible thing slavery is and to imagine that we could ever think of enslaving the whole of India, including our numerous sisters and brothers among whom is Mahatma Gandhi is inconceivable. To prove our bona fides we say that if we had ever any intention of founding a Muslim Empire in India, to-day is the day. This Government is intentionally provoking a fight with Afghanistan. The whole of the frontier is up against them. We know that the eight crores of Mussalmans do not love them because of the Khilafat and Indian wrongs. Those Mussalmans who are with us and of our way of thinking would straightway start civil disobedience if war is declared with Afghanistan. We kept quiet once and have been amply rewarded by this Government. Our Turkish and Arab brothers have been ruined and the sacred places of Islam are to-day in the possession of the English. What is the use of starting Khilafat Committees and set up agitation after the event? So we mean to act at once and the Ulemas and Mussalmans are with us. Even those weak Mussalmans who help the English will not help them much because they have been made to hate the Hindus and are ready to cut their throats. The Sikhs are up also and so what opportunity could be better than this if we had any evil designs? No foreign Government can last under these conditions even for twenty-four hours. But instead of taking this opportunity we beg you, our Hindu brethren, to do your utmost to stop this war. We are for peace. As proof of our bona fides we suggest that a deputation of Hindus including Mahatma Gandhi, Mr C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and some very prominent Mussalmans must go to the frontier and talk things over with the Afghans and the Afghan Government. We feel perfectly sure that there will be a thorough good understanding and we will live in the future as peaceful and good neighbours that would once for all stop these wild accusations brought forward by interested enemies of India. I know well that it may endanger our personal position but we are ready to suffer. Seven years' suffering has prepared us for more suffering and our life and all are at the disposal of our faith and our country. No efforts to conciliate the Hindus will succeed unless our great Chief is brought out of the jail and when our chief is brought out of the Yerrowada jail there will be no war. I do not want to suggest anything to you but it is a clear statement that we have made so that you may know what we feel. We leave the rest to you so that you may know what we seek of you."

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AT HYDERABAD.

CITIZEN'S ROUSING RECEPTION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) Jan. 4.

Maulana Mahomed Ali and Party arrived here on Thursday by the Bezwad Mail. En route at several stations hundreds of people had assembled to greet the Maulana. At the Secunderabad station there was a big assemblage of people on the platform long before the arrival of the train. Maulana Mahomed Ali alighted at the Hyderabad station where the crowd of spectators had filled the whole platform. The Maulana after being received by the leading citizens drove in a motor car to the residence of Mr. Ashgar Bar-at-Law where he is staying as his guest. Mr. Ashgar is a brother of Dr. Ansari. His house was crowded the whole of yesterday and to-day by visitors who were anxious to pay their respects to Maulana Mahomed Ali.

WELCOME TO MRS. GANDHI.

Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi also broke journey here yesterday for a few hours and during her brief sejourn was the guest of Mr. Vaman Naik. Mrs. Gandhi after a little sightseeing was accorded a public reception at the Vivekavardhini Theatre, where hundreds of laides and gentlemen had assembled to honour her. A group of children from the Vivekavardhini Kanyashala sang welcome songs after which Mr. Raghavendra-Rao a leading vakil, requested Mrs. Gandhi to give them few words of advice. Mrs. Gandhi who spoke in Hindustani exhorted the audience to wear khaddar and strive for Hindu-Muslim Unity. She told them that this was not the time for mutual quarrels but that they must all work for the country's good.

SHAUKAT ALI TO VISIT CEYLON.

Mrs. Gandhi and Party left in the evening for Barsi. Maulana Mahomed Ali leaves for the Ellora caves to-night enroute to Aligarh to join his daughter whose health has been causing some anxiety. Dr. Ansari who is in charge of the patient left for Aligarh some days ago while the Congress was still in session. But for his daughter's condition Maulana Mahomed Ali should have left for Ceylon on his long contemplated tour, but has had unavoidably to abandon the tour. His breaking journey here was only due to the promise he had given to the prominent citizens here while he was on his way to Cocanada for the Congress. Not to disappoint, however, the people of Ceylon and other parts Maulana Shaukat Ali with Bi-Amma, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Yakub Hasan and others proceeded to Madras from Bezwada. It is believed that on his way back Maulana Shaukat Ali will visit Bangalore and other places.

ALLEGED POLI... HIGH HAND...

PEOPLE SEVERELY BEATEN

Mr. B. N. Choksi, Secretary, Satyagraha Samiti, writes from Satyagraha Camp, Borsad, under date January 2, regarding alleged conduct of Police towards the villagers:—

Sandesar: Mr. Damodar of Sarsa, the Foujdar with a group of 60 or 70 armed police and a subedar, arrived at this village at 1 a.m. on the night of Dec. 30. They had a suspicion that there were outlaws in the village so they surrounded it. Fire Rakhas (Guards) were sleeping at each end of the village in the Dharmshala. One of them was a Ravania. Two others were sleeping in the Kumbharwala at the other end. Damodar gave a sound beating to all of them; snatched the heavy stick from a Rakha and beat the following people:—

Patanwadia Rana Ramchhod aged 60, Patanwadia Vera Asna 30 years, Pagi Khoja Rasa 50, Pagi Khoda Vallabha 60, Shekh Amir Pira Ravania 35, Zina Umia Patanwadia 60, Sardar Bechar Ravania 32. going to the fields beat: Baji Ranchhod and his wife Ganga. The daughter of Babru Deva, the notorious outlaw, was married to this man's son after Babar Deva took to outlawry. Babar's brother who contracted this marriage says in his statement, "I have not personally seen Babar Deva. I was sleeping with my son, the police came to me, woke me up and said "Where do you dine? Show me your house." I answered "I have no house. I dine in the village and sleep in the Dharmshala and work as a watchman. No sooner did I say this, they began to beat me and gave me blows on my wrist, arm, and back with his Dang." The Rakhas were awakened and were asked who made fire. "We do not know," they answered. The Foujdar beat them personally. He went to Desaibhai Gokhabhai, ex-Mukhi, accompanied by all those people. The ex-Mukhi did not open the door on account of the fear of Zapti and also outlaws. He was threatened. He was threatened that his door would be broken. Being given an assurance by his neighbour, he opened the house. A thorough search was made with the help of lantern. The well behind the house was also looked into. Rana R... was again beaten. The crowd including Pagi Ravania Desaibhai and Mukhi went to the field of Baji Ranchhod. He and his wife were sleeping in the hut. Baji was awakened unexpectedly, and was asked to show the man who made fire." I was at once beaten on the back, arm, and thigh, by the Foujdar; he had a fainta on. His name is Damodar. I fainted on that account, then my wife was taken out of the hut, taking hold of her hair, and was beaten on the back, by the butt-end of the Bandook. She says, "I fainted, and my skin was paralysed. I do not know what was my fault nor was it asked of me." The whole party was brought to the village-chora after a search was made in the fields. Rana Ranchhod's hand is dislocated and so was the case with Umrao's wrist, who is given good thrashing. This was not all. They were made to sit from 2 a.m., till the next day evening without food. The police lit fire, and sat enjoying it. After getting the she-buffaloes milked they took tea. In this very condition the pugees, and Ravanias were brought to the court at Anand. Nobody took trouble to inquire into the matter in the Anand Court; so they all returned to Sandesar on the 31st evening. The villagers did not stir out of the houses because they were afraid of *Zapti*. The police drove away the Nagara-walla (drum-beater).

Satyagraha Camp Sunav: Palaj: Mr. Gandhi who is incharge of Zapti work here changed his attitude from the 1st. On this day he threatened the volunteers, abused them, and told them that they would be dragged to jail. It was not all. He abused Darbar Gopaldas and Sjt. Vallabhbhai, and took down the names of all the villagers and volunteers, and has threatened them against the drum-beating. Nobody is afraid in spite of this. All do their work regularly.

...REPRESEN-...ATIONS.

...DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR.

A deputation of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union headed by Mr. Joseph Baptista waited on H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Friday at 11 a.m., in pursuance of a resolution passed on the 30th of September 1923 at the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, authorising certain gentlemen belonging to different Unions of the city such as G. I. P. Workmen Union, Postmen Union, Telegraph Workmen Union and Clerk's Union, etc., to interview H. E. the Governor of Bombay, to represent the grievances and demands contained in the resolutions that had been passed by the Conference in its two days' sessions. In all 22 resolutions had been passed, embodying representations and requests to the Government to nominate a labour member on the Council, to enact legislature to provide old-age pensions, sickness and unemployment benefits and to undertake schemes for the housing of the industrial workers etc. The Deputation included, among others Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, S. H. Jhabwalla and eight others. Mr. Joseph Baptista, president of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, who headed the Deputation, after H. E. the Governor had taken his seat, said:—

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

"I am glad to have the opportunity of meeting you to-day, and I have read with great care the 22 Resolutions which were passed by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference at the end of last September.

Before making a few remarks on Trade Unionism in general, and on Trades Unionism in this Presidency in particular I will deal as shortly as I can with the various Resolutions which you have brought to my notice. In the remarks which you have just addressed to me you have dealt with in the main with six points arising out of these Resolutions and while I shall shortly deal with the particular points which you have raised, I think at the same time I should like to refer to each of the Resolutions passed by the Conference. These Resolutions divide themselves into two categories, the first one composed of Resolutions which wholly or partly concern the Government of this Presidency, and the second of Resolutions which mainly concern the Government of India or local bodies. I will deal in the first instance with those resolutions which fall in the second category to which I have alluded, and I will undertake that all of those which affect the Government of India shall be forwarded by me to that Government.

The 2nd Resolution, dealing with Old Age Pensions, Sickness and Unemployment Benefits, is of course a matter for the Government of India, but in this connection I may observe that the Workmen's Compensation Act has already been passed and will come into force on the 1st July 1924, and will provide for the payment by certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury or accident.

The 3rd Resolution, dealing with the employment of women in factories before and after child-birth, is similarly a question for the Government of India: as is the 4th Resolution dealing with Breach of Contract. But in connection with this latter Resolution, the Deputation will no doubt have observed that the Government of India has already determined on the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act to take effect in 1926, and the delay until that date is due to the necessity of giving large employers of labour time to readjust their resources to the altered condition.

The 6th Resolution, having reference to the provision of facilities for open spaces etc., is obviously a matter for the Municipal Corporation, and I understand that a copy of the Resolution has already been forwarded to the President.

Both the 7th and the 15th Resolutions, dealing as they do do with the question of Railways are also matters for the Government of India, but it will be remembered that already steps have been taken for dealing with the question of comfort for Third Class Passengers, and special Indian Passenger Superintendents are now appointed at important railway centres whose sole duty is to look after Third Class Passengers and give them information and assistance.

The 16th Resolution dealing with the claims of Dock Clerks, is obviously a matter for the Bombay Port Trust, and being a question of internal administration it is not possible for Government to interfere in a matter of this kind.

The 17th and 18th Resolutions, dealing with the Posts and Telegraph Departments are likewise matters for the Government of India; which remark applies also to the 19th Resolution concerning the nomination of Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhari. The 20th and 21st Resolutions are matters which concern the Union alone.

I will now deal with the remaining Resolutions in which more or less directly my Government is concerned.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

With reference to the 1st Resolution, requesting the nomination of Indian Labour representatives in the Assembly, in the Local Legislative Council, and on local bodies, Government has, of course, nothing to do with the constitution of the Legislative Assembly, and nominations to it are matters for the orders of the Governor-General and the Government of India. With regard to representation of Labour in the Presidency, I should welcome such representation, and, with the present franchise, it would still seem to me that it would be possible in the near future for candidates representing Labour to come forward for election either to the Council or to the Corporation. I am informed that, at the last general election no purely Labour Candidate came forward; but I feel sure that in the future this will not be the case. As you remind me, under the Bombay Electoral Rules at least one of the non-officials nominated to the Legislative Council must be representative of Labour. Government would be prepared, if it is found that Labour is not represented on the Municipality at the next election, to nominate at least one representative of Labour and recognising as I do that the work of the Improvement Trust is a matter in which Labour is greatly interested, I should be prepared to consider very favourably the nomination of a representative of Labour to that Body at the next opportunity.

I now come to the 5th Resolution, dealing with the prohibition of the production and sale of intoxicant liquors. In accordance with a Resolution adopted at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 3rd August 1921, and accepted by Government, a Committee has been appointed to consider and report in all their aspects upon the questions of drink and drug traffic in this Presidency and its total prohibition. The report of this Committee has not yet been received, but on its receipt the questions referred to in your Resolution will be considered by Government.

The 8th Resolution concerns the question of the Housing Scheme. I have already had an opportunity of very carefully inspecting the housing scheme in Bombay and one of the first questions which I asked was whether there was any representation of Labour on the Advisory Committee. I am informed that the Advisory Committee for Bombay City at present consists of 8 members, and that the present representative of the working classes is Mr. S. K. Bole, I cannot agree, as at present advised, to add any more members to the Committee, which I consider is already sufficiently large, but any suggestions which the working classes may have to make can be placed before the Advisory Committee through their representative on it, and you may rest assured that such suggestions will be duly considered by the Committee which, if necessary, will refer them to Government for orders. Recently considerable improvements have been made, as the result of consultation, throughout all the chawls in the scheme, and for the information of the Deputation I may point out that the following recommendations have been approved, which will certainly meet some of the criticism offered in the past:—

(a) That nahanis should be provided in each room in all the Directorate chawls under constructions and to be constructed in future.

(b) That in each room in the chawls under construction, in which the present standard type of windows has already been built, the loft connected with the chimney and other improvements (including a nahani) should be provided.

(c) That in the chawls under construction, in which windows of the present standard pattern have not yet been built, as well as in the chawls to be constructed in future, a shuttered type of window, without sunshade should be adopted and the loft and chimney should be done away with, the other improvements (including a nahani) referred to in (b) above being retained.

HOUSING OF WORKMEN.

With regard to the second portion of the Resolution, in any action which Government has taken it is fully agreed that it is desirable that provision should be made for the housing of workmen employed in the industry, and legislation already provides that the Improvement Trust may assist employers of the poorer classes to provide dwellings for the employees.

I now come to Resolution No. 9 which deals with the question of non-payment of bonus by Mill-owners and on this matter I can only point out what has been the policy of Government in the past in a matter such as this—a policy of which I cordially approve. It is undoubtedly the duty of Government to abstain as far as possible from direct interference in purely economic disputes, except in so far as such interference may be called for by actual or probable breaches of the public peace or by interference with public utility services. I am quite convinced that in the first place a full, frank and temperate discussion in public on the points of difference between the employers and the employed will lead the way to some settlement by consent, which will be of more lasting benefit than any settlement imposed from without by Government.

The 10th Resolution, dealing with the extension of the Rent Act, will be considered when this matter comes up for discussion again, but the Deputation is aware that in the case of Bombay and other places (excludingg Karachi) the Rent Act will be in operation up to the 31st December 1925 in respect of any premises used as a dwelling house, and up to the 31st August 1921 in respect of any other premises.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND HOURS OF WORK.

With reference to Resolution Nos. 11 and 12, and the various sub-heads of Resolution 12 dealing in the main, as they do, with unemployment and hours of work, I am afraid that it is quite impossible for me in the course of a reply to a Deputation to deal in any way adequately with matters involving questions of policy and of legislation which for years past have been the subject of the keenest controversy. I can only assure the Deputation that it is the obvious duty of Government to do everything that lies in its power to assist employment and to promote the welfare of those engaged in industry, and Government is fully aware of the necessity of taking every possible step to this end.

With reference to Resolution No. 13, I presume that this Resolution is referring to the case of Europeans in private service, where there are differentiations between workmen. I am heartily in agreement with the rule that equal work shall receive equal pay, but I do not see how it would be possible for Government to intervene if my interpretation of the Resolution is correct.

I now come to Resolution No. 14, dealing with the question of the formation of National Central and Local Joint Councils. The resolution to establish the bodies referred to will certainly be kept in mind by Government, but I feel bound to say that I feel very strongly the necessity of proceeding cautiously with the construction of any artificial organisation of the relations between capital and labour The basis of any such construction must be a full and an accurate knowledge of the facts, and Government have under consideration at the present time a Bill for improving the machinery for collecting those statistics which are necessary for any useful intervention in an economic dispute.

The last resolution which was brought to my notice has reference to the statistics prepared by the Labour Office, but I understand that Mr. Baptista has been to the Labour Office to discuss this matter with the head of the Labour Bureau and is quite convinced with the explanation which has been given to him as to the fall in the cost of living index. I am glad to notice that Mr. Baptista in his Presidential Address realises how essential it is, in any industrial dispute such as Bombay unfortunately experienced to the full in 1919 and 1920, that both sides should have full and accurate statistics of the cost of living, wages, the causes of strikes and similar information, and I feel quite sure that the work which is being done by the Labour Bureau will be of the greatest value to those engaged in industry, but I shall be glad at any time to consider any suggestions which might be made in this matter.

I have now dealt with all the Resolutions which you have brought to my notice, and while I have not been able to do as fully as I should have desired, I have felt that I ought to allude to each one of them as I am always glad to receive representations dealing with such important matters—more particularly when they are put forward as these resolutions have been put forward before me to-day, moderate in tone and clearly designed for the benefit of those whom you represent.

I have not yet had sufficient time in Bombay to study, as I should desire to study, the industrial situation: but it is obvious to me from the remarks made by Mr. Baptista in his Presidential Address, that Trades Unionism in Bombay is in its infancy, for he has himself said that out of 350,000 workers in Bombay not even 35,000 are organised, and that the mill workers numbering 146,000 have only a couple of moribund unions of negligible membershtip.

AFRAID OF TRADE UNIONS.

I have had a considerable experience of Trades Unionism, and frankly I am afraid of Trades Unions, but of course it must be realised that the right to bargain on behalf of Trades Unions must rest on the representation of the great majority of those for whom Trades Unions have authority to speak. I should hesitate at the present moment to compare in any way this movement in the East with any similar movement in the West, for there are apparent difficulties here, such as illiteracy and the migratory character of labour, which do not appertain in Europe.

I am quite convinced, however, that you realise (as I do) the vital importance in industry of capital and labour working together, and it is not possible for me to emphasise too strongly the difference which exists between a great Trades Union movement and the organisation of bodies of workers who might be used merely as Strike Committee: for Trades Unionism is, and ought to be, the medium by which genuine grievances can be redressed and by means of which employers and employers work together for the benefit of each other.

Gentlemen, I can only repeat that it has been a pleasure to me to have seen you here to-day, and I am grateful to you for having given me the opportunity of meeting you.

TEXT OF REPRESENTATION.

While submitting the resolutions passed at the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, the deputation proposes to draw special attention to only a few important questions dealt with therein. The first and foremost among these is the question of the stoppage of the annual bonus in the case of the workers in Textile Mills in Bombay. The practice of giving bonus generally equal to a month's pay for a year's service was started four years back. Since then the bonus has been regularly paid every year, but in last June the mill-owners had put up notices that no bonus would be paid for the year 1923. On behalf of the workers in the mills we take objection to the course adopted by the mill-owners. In the first place as the bonus is the part payment for service rendered during the whole year notices of its stoppage, technically speaking, ought to have been given at the beginning of the year 1923. But apart from this technical objection there is also no moral justification for the course which the mill-owners have decided to adopt. During the war and till the end of the last year all the mills had made enormous profits, so that the shareholders have already received amounts equal to three or four times, or even more, of their original holding. If we compare the rise in wages with the rise in the cost of living the workers cannot be considered to have received any substantial share of the prosperity of the industry. If the mill owners had contented themselves with reasonable dividends and conserved most of the profits as Reasonable dividends and conserved most of the profits as Reserved Fund there would have been no difficulty in the payment of bonus this year. But those profits were distributed in giving such a high rate of dividends as were neither deserved nor expected. Or even if the substantial portion of the high profits of the last few years had been utilized for providing housing accommodation, or establishing a Welfare Fund out of which maternity benefits, sickness benefits and such other useful measures could be decuised, there might have been some justification for asking the working classes to suffer a loss of their bonus at this time. But under the present circumstances the stoppage of the bonus will cause a great hardship upon the workers in as much as the cost of living in the city has not only not appreciably gone down but in the case of house rents the expenditure is going up disproportionately. The old chawls are being pulled down and people who are dishoused have to seek shelter in the chawls built by the Development Department, where the rents of rooms are about three times the normal rent paid by these classes for their rooms.

REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL.

The second question to which we would like to draw special attention is that of the representation of the working classes in the central and the local legislatures, in Municipal and other local bodies. Considering the ability of the working classes to bear financial burdens they have been paying directly or indirectly to the state and to the local bodies more than their just share. Moreover, we believe that as there cannot be a higher stake than that of life, which any man can have in a country or in a city, all classes must receive a share of representation in proportion to their number. But unfortunately the qualifications of franchise are so based that the working classes cannot hope to secure representation on any of these bodies by their own vote for many years to come. We, therefore, aim at the widest extention of the Legislative and Municipal franchise. But, till that is secured we demand that a substantial proportion of the seats should be reserved for the working classes. These seats may be filled in by nomination by Government in agreement with the existing Trade Union organizations. At present there is only one seat on the local Legislative Council reserved for the nomination of a labour representative. We claim that this number be raised to five when the nominations for the new councils will be made. We also claim that both in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State substantial number of seats, not less than five on each, be also reserved for labour interests. We claim that in the city of Bombay where the working class population predominates there should be at least 10 seats reserved for Labour on the Municipal Corporation till the basis of franchise is sufficiently widened and those representatives should be directly elected by the Trade Union organizations in Bombay. We also claim that there should be some representative of Labour on the Board of the City Improvement Trust especially as one of the important duties imposed upon that body is to provide housing accommodation for the working classes. We also suggest that, as the main duties of the Development Department of the Bombay Government is also to provide housing accommodation for the working classes there should be adequate Labour representation on the Advisory Committee of that body.

While asking for representation for the working classes we make it clear that those who take their seats as Labour representatives must be such as possess the fullest confidence of the Trade Union organizations in the city and in the Province. We admit that the membership of the Trade Union Organizations is not very large but we feel that representatives possessing their confidence will be able to protect labour interests much better than others who will not possess their confidence.

SICKNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

The third question to which we propose to draw special attention on this occasion is that time has now come for Government to take steps for the provision of sickness benefits, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits and such others as become absolutely necessary as being incidental to modern industrial development on account of which workers become practically cut off from their native villages, land and relatives. The funds necessary for the undertaking of these schemes should be contributed by the industries and by Government. A beginning may be made by imposing a small special cess upon the industrial products, and the fund thus collected should be utilized in providing at least some of the above-mentioned benefits. We urge upon the Government the immediate necessity of giving their serious attention to this question.

Fourthly, we beg to point out the urgency of remedying the defects in the design, plan and construction of the working class buildings that are being constructed by the Development Department in Bombay.

Fifthly, we draw the attention of the Government to some of the other urgent needs of the working classes, such as the immediate necessity of the introduction of compulsory primary education; (b) provision of facilities for the technical training of the working classes, and (d) provision of open spaces and other recreational facilities.

ADJUSTMENT OF DISPUTES.

Sixthly, we urge upon the attention of the Government the necessity of providing some kind of machinery for settling disputes between the employees and the employers. But we also make it quite clear that we do not approve of the principle of compulsory arbitration. The adjustment of the dispute must be perfectly Voluntary and arrived at by such means as will provide equal voice to the employees with the employers.

For want of time we cannot refer here to the other subjects on which the Conference had passed resolutions; but we hope that the Government of Bombay will give their immediate attention to all of them as upon their right solution depends the welfare of the working classes of this province and city.

ECHO OF SANKARITOLLA MURDER.

PENSIONS TO DECEASED'S RELATIVES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

Government of India have granted the following extraordinary pensions to the family of late Babu Amrita Lall Roy, Sub-Postmaster Sankratola, Calcutta who was killed by dacoits while in execution of his duty: (a) A pension of Rs. 25 per month for life or until remarriage for widow who is 27 years of age, (b) a pension of Rs 15 per month for widowed mother of the deceased who is 72 years of age and was entirely dependent on him, (c) a pension of Rs. 20 per month for each of two sons whose ages are 12 years and 10 months respectively till they attain the age of 22 years and (d) a pension of Rs. 15 per month for each of the two daughters whose ages are 10 years and 1 year 9 months respectively until their marriage and payment to each at time of their marriage of a dowry representing 5 years' pension.

PARSEE PIONEERS

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 4.

Resignations that were submitted by 14 privates of the Ahmedabad Parsee Battalion of the Auxiliary Force (India) have been accepted by the Military authorities and feelings of the Parsee community that were excited have been pacified. It is stated that about 25 more privates of the Parsee Battalion have submitted their resignations through their commanding officers.

WORK OR NAME?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There used to be a time when a moderate politician was an extremist social reformer and conversely, an extremist politician was a moderate social reformer. It is a welcome sign of the times, however, that to-day there need be no such distinctions. Varied causes have contributed to make all of us equally keen regarding social reform, service, and work and social workers—irrespective of political differences—must realize the value of co-operative endeavour. Consensus, co-operation, and co-ordination ought to be written aloft on the banner of all social workers.

Accordingly, though I have taken exception on constitutional and legal grounds to the Poona Social Conference being called the 35th National Social Conference— I do not, for a moment, hesitate to accord my hearty welcome to the Conference as such. There is nothing objectionable in having more Conferences than one; on the contrary, the more Conferences we have, the greater the zeal of the various social workers, the merrier would be for the salvation of India. I would even go a step further and say that there is nothing lost if the movements aiming at a common purpose are conducted with a spirit of healthy competition. I appeal to Mr. Deodhar not to insist on the name. There is no loss if the Conference is called the 2nd Liberal Social Conference. Last years' Conference at Nagpur was called the 1st Social Conference; at any rate, it was not called the 34th. The thought of the name evidently seems to be an after-thought with the Liberals. I appeal to all social workers and reformers to take care of work so that names will take care of themselves.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.

Malabar Hill, Jan. 3.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson received a deputation of the delegates of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference at Government House on Friday morning.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson received a visit from Sardar Sayedna Taher Saifuddin at Government House and afterwards returned the visit at Saifi Mahal Malabar Hill.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson attended the Committee Meeting of the National Baby Week at the Secretariat, on Friday afternoon.

LOSS OF PROSPECTS!

MADRAS EUROPEANS' WAILINGS.

INDIAN OFFICERS' MEMORANDUM.

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The Lee Commission heard to-day views of three more associatiins i.e., the I.C.S., Association, European Association and the Bar Association. The representatives of the I.C.S. Association were examined in camera. The written statement of the Association, which is published, endorses opinions advanced yesterday by the European Government Servants' Association, the Association emphasises that its claim for enhancement is based solely on the ground of financial aspect of case, and that it realises that the interests of individual officers or the service should not stand in the carrying out of such changes in the principles of the Government of India as may commend themselves to His Majesty's Government and that as the powers of the representative assemblies in India grow those of the Indian Civilian will automatically decline. It is sufficiently clear that the system of administration in India may in the not distant future be largely recast in accordance with the views of the Indian Legislative Councils. It is in the highest degree likely that these views will differ widely from those generally accepted by the English administrators. At the same time it is perfectly clear that if the reforms are to lead up to complete self-government, Indians must be left free to develop a system which they consider best suited to the genius and character of the people of the country.

The Association declares that its officers claim no recompense for the loss of power and prestige. The Association feels that it is difficult to work out any scheme to compensate the officers for loss of prospects but urges that if British recruits of the right type are to

be attracted it is essential that the pay should be fixed at a sufficiently high level to tempt them to run the risk of losing same of the chief prizes of the service abolished to the detriment of their prospects and the prejudice of their pockets.

POLICY OF SPEEDY INDIANISATION.

There is another consideration vitally affecting the prospects of the Englishmen. No Indian politician can safely appeal for the votes of the Indian electorate on any other ticket than the speedy replacement of the Englishmen by Indians. For years past Indian politicians have been going up and down the country proclaiming that the economic woes of India are directly caused by her foreign rulers. They are reaping as they have sowed. To men who have been educated in this political creed has been given the power to elect members to represent them in the Legislative Chambers. As a consequence, whatever may be the personal views of the Indian Ministers on the subject of replacement of Englishmen by Indians, they are inevitably tied to a policy of speedy Indianisation of services. They have already seen the Minister for development claiming credit for replacing Englishmen by Indians in his department at a more rapid rate than provided for in the Government of India Act. They do not attribute to the Minister any unworthy motive and realise that this is one of inevitable consequences of the Government of India Act. At the same time it is clear that when the posts are to be filled for which rival claims of an Englishman and an Indian must be canvassed the scales are weighed against the former. All the influence of the Indian Press, all the weight of the party in power will be against him. The Association feels that the loss of prospects may be counterbalanced by increased material benefits by guaranteeing to the service as a whole a selection grade at the top of the time scale corresponding to the number and pay of the higher posts now open to the service.

The Association draws particular attention to the question of relative position of officers of the provincial civil service promoted to listed posts. The Madras Government promised to place this matter before the Commission. The contention of the Association is that such officers should, when appointed to superior post, rank next below the officer last confirmed in the superior post. In the Madras Presidency they should start at the foot of list of permanent first grade sub-collectors.

The Madras branch of the European Association generally supports the British officers in their claims.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

MADRAS ADVOCATE GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

The Lee Commission examined *in camera* representatives of the Madras I. C. S. Association namely Mr. H. H. F. M. Tyler, Collector of Krishna, Mr. B. Ram Rao, I. C. S., Deputy Secretary, Madras Government and Mr. P. Wadsworth, I. C. S., Secretary to the Association. Representatives of the European Association, who were to be examined next were not present and the Commission called in Mr. C. Madhavan Nair, Advocate-General of Madras.

Lord Lee after looking into his written statement asked whether it represented his personal opinion or that of the Madras Association as well, of which he was the President. Mr. Nair said his Association had approved his statement fully.

Lord Lee.—You appear to have read the statement submitted yesterday by the Indian Officers' Association and you advocate the same course in more moderate language.

Mr. Nair.—That is so.

The Chairman referring to witness' remark that if higher pay was to be given it should be granted only to the lower judicial ranks asked whether it was not true that for lower judiciary there was quite a boom and there were long waiting lists. This showed that the terms now offered were quite attractive. Why should he then ask for more? Witness replied that although quite satisfactory material was forthcoming at present it was not the best material. Moreover, he thought that for the work done the lower judiciary was not paid properly.

Mr. Basu observed that recruitment to munsiffs from the Bar did not give best men and that generally those men apply for munsiffs' posts who are not much of a success in practice and that in any case before their appointments as munsiffs they obtained very little practice. Witness replied that was so and that was why he had advocated that direct recruitment from the Bar must continue.

Mr. Samarth.—You do not want to reduce the present proportion? Answer—no.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES AND EQUITY.

Lord Lee asked witness as to whether while advocating entire stoppage of European recruitment to judicial service he had realised that demands may be coming forward for European judges to deal with communal disputes.

Mr. Nair replied in the negative, adding that the Indian judiciary always stood above caste and communal prejudices. He had not known of any application for transfer of a case from an Indian to a European Court in this Presidency.

Lord Lee and Sir Reginald Craddock drew the attention of witness to the demand put forward on behalf of the depressed classes by a witness of that class that European Judges must be employed to ensure justice to that class. Mr. Nair replied that so far as dispensation of Justice was concerned the depressed classes had no grievance. Of course, the depressed classes wanted a fair share in the public services.

Mr. Petrie quoted from a statement of Mr. Gavai submitted before the Commission in Bombay declaring that it was the presence of Englishmen that had brought about their uplift and broken the caste fetters. Mr. Nair replied they all recognised that Englishmen had done good to this country and that for that other Indians were as much thankful as the depressed classes.

Mr. Samarth asked whether it was not the Western culture which was responsible for these changes rather than Englishmen as such and that in the French possessions in India similar conditions prevailed. Witness agreed. Mr. Samarth further asked that while witness was advocating provincialisation of the services did he realise that by so doing he would be introducing a desirable change. Was not there a feeling, justified or unjustified, in this presidency that the non-Brahmin Ministry was showing a tendency to recruit non-Brahmins in the services to the exclusion of other communities? Mr. Nair denied that but admitted where efficient non-Brahmins were available the tendency was to give them preference.

ELIMINATION I. C. S. JUDGES.

Sir Reginald Craddock said witness had made a statement that Europeans considered that Indian Judges did not inflict severe sentences. He asked if witness had any ground for making such statement. Mr. Nair said he was told so by a High Court Judge whom if desired he could name. Sir Reginald said he did not want to know the name. He put it only because that statement was so much against his own experience. Sir Reginald further asked whether while urging elimination of I. C. S. judges witness was aware of the opinion held by barrister judges of High Court who came from England about I. C. S. element. Witness replied he was not aware, but believed Indian talents were available to man the judiciary efficiently.

Mr. Petrie asked whether the non-Brahmins felt that they did not get proper justice at the hands of Brahmin judges. Witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Basu.—You are a non-Brahmin yourself. Witness—Yes.

Replying to Mr. Samarth and Mr. Kaul witness realised that there would be certain disadvantages in confining recruitment to provinces, but there were bigger countervailing advantages. Further questioned by Mr. Kaul witness agreed that recruitment on an All-India basis followed by distribution to various provinces might as well serve the purpose. Replying to Prof. Coupland witness opined that the control of the all India service by a Local Government was quite consistent with the existing constitution. Under his proposal he would leave the final word about the services with the Local Governments against whose orders there shall be no appeal.

INDIAN OFFICERS' MEMORANDUM.

FULL TEXT.

The following is the general memorandum submitted by the Indian Officers' Association of Madras to the Lee Commission:—

The policy underlying the system of Government established in the provinces by the Government of India Act, 1919, is the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government. In respect of transferred subjects responsibility to the local legislature was immediately conceded. In respect of reserved subjects the way was paved for the progressive evolution of responsibility. The first step in the latter direction was an increasing association of Indians in the administration of those subjects and when that association had been proved to be successful the next step was to follow viz., the conversion of reserved into transferred subjects by the exercise of the rule-making power.

2. It appears to be assumed in certain quarters that "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration" referred to in the preamble of the Act means nothing more than the gradual Indianisation of the personnel of the permanent civil services in the country. If this were all the implication of this famous phrase it did not deserve to find place in the preamble of an enactment whose practically sole object was to introduce the principle of responsibility in government and to provide for the gradual widening of the sphere in which that principle was to have play. The "increasing association" has reference *essentially* to the initiation and direction of administrative policy, which is the function of a Minister or Member of the Executive Council, and only subsidiarily to the carrying out of such policy when laid down, which is the function of a bureaucracy. In effect, it means that in those branches of administrative policy where responsibility to the local legislature was not immediately conceded, viz., the reserved subjects, the increasing association of Indians was to be the means by which responsible Government was to be realised ultimately. This explains why the Joint Parliamentary Committee recommended that one-half at least of the Executive Council should be Indian in personnel. The law reserves no place in the Executive Council to the European as such and, if due justice is done to the claims of Indians of outstanding merit in the service of the Crown in India, it is even now legally quite possible that all the members of a Governor's Executive Council might be Indians and not one if them a member of the Indian Civil Service. The increasing association of Indians with reserved departments depends again not merely on the number of Indians who are given the opportunity of such association; it depends also on the number and importance of the subjects with whose administration they are allowed to be associated.

3. Notwithstanding the inherent difficulties of diarchy, Madras experience during the first three years of the working of the system of government established by the Givernment of India Act, 1919, must be considered to have been quite happy. Ministers have administered transferred subjects in a manner which has on the whole commanded the confidence of a large majority in the Legislative Council. Indian members of the Executive Council have been entrusted with the administration of the most important of the reserved subjects, including the so called Security Services—a field for which, according to the European Service-man in India, Indians are constitutionally unfitted; and if we may be permitted to say so, they have administered their departments with credit to themselves and to their country.

4. The Joint Parliamentary Committee recommended, and for good reasons, that the Indian Members of the Executive Council should be non-officials, their object evidently being that His Majesty's choice in such cases should fall upon persons who were acceptable and responsive to Indian public opinion. This recommendation meant that even in the case of reserved subjects "our administration will have to be conducted with a closer regard to popular sentiment"—to borrow the language of the Government of India—and laid the foundation for the gradual evolution of responsibility. And a distinguished Indian Member of the Madras Executive Coun , who was the first of his race in this province to be entrusted with the portfolio of law and order, took this evolution one important step further when he resigned his office on account of the Legislative Council rejecting an important legislative measure which he had fathered.

MADRAS RIPE FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

5. Madras has thus demonstrated not merely that there is plenty of indigenous talent for running the most important of the reserved departments but that she can supply men who are prepared to face the risks of running them on the principle of responsible government. In other words, she is quite ripe for full provincial autonomy.

6. It is anomalous that the agency on which the *provincial* executive—whether transferred or reserved—has to rely for the administration of *provincial* subjects should itself be a *central* subject. The All-India services working in the provinces do no work for the Central Government except in rare cases; and even in these rare cases, arrangements are in progress for rapidly relieving them of all connection with central subjects. And yet the All-India services themselves are under the rules framed under the Government of India Act a central subject. These services are not All-India even in the sense that their members are transferred from province to province. On the other hand, each of them is divided into provincial cadres and each provincial cadre is a unit in itself; and the men on each provincial cadre see practically all their service in the province to which they are first posted. The All-India hall mark exists only for the purpose of enabling these officers to claim to be appointed, controlled and dismissed by an extra-provincial authority and to escape effective control either by the provincial executive or by the provincial legislature.

ALL-INDIA SERVICE.

7. An All-India service with these extraordinary privileges is an anachronism in any system of provincial responsible government and, we would add, is a violation in spirit of the Government of India Act, 1919. Of the eight All-India services referred to in Appendix II to Part I of the questionnaire of the Royal Commission five have to work in transferred departments; it is impossible that Ministers can adequately discharge their responsibilities to the Legislative Council when the services which are to be advise them and to carry out their policy are manned and controlled by an outside authority and under conditions over which neither they nor the Legislative Council have effective control. Of the remaining three, two—and these the most important, the Indian Civil and Indian Police—work in departments under Indian Executive Councillors who would feel as much handicapped in this respect as the Ministers. If therefore provincial autonomy for which we consider Madras to be ripe is to be an accomplished fact, there is really no place under the provincial government for an All-India service.

8. The present organisation of the gazetted services in almost every department consist of an All-India and a Provincial division. In their origin these two branches were to be two parallel services, the members of which, though recruited in different placees and remunerated on different scales of pay, were to be put on a footing of social equality and, when holding similar appointments, were to be graded together in a common list. The members of the Provincial Civil Service were further to look forward to promotion to a definite and adequate number of posts of higher administrative responsibility which were to be "listed" or reserved for them and which were to be found for them by a corresponding reduction in the number available for the Imperial branch of the service. Such at any rate were the recommendations of the Aitchison Commission of 1886-87. We consider it unnecessary to trace the history of how these recommendations were given effect to, or rather how they were not given effect to. We must however take strong exception to the assertion made by interested witnesses who have already appeared before the present Commission that the present provincial services are engaged on work of a definitely lower order than that on which the corresponding All-India service is engaged. This is certainly not the case in the Madras Presidency. The theory that members of the All-India service when discharging these so-called duties of a lower order are only under training is a mere pretence. Taking the Indian Civil Service for an example, it has been calculated that under present conditions it takes from 18 to 20 years' service for an Indian Civil Service officer to get confirmed as a Collector. The proposition that the duties which an officer is called upon to discharge for nearly two-thirds of his total service are only a part of the training for fitting him for the remaining third of his career has only to be stated to expose its hollowness; it is tenable only in the that in a permanent service every step in the official ladder furnishes training and experience for the next higher step. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, the inclusion of 21 I grade sub-collectorship among "superior posts" is an unmistakable admission by the Indian Civil Service that the charge of a revenue division is not a "training" or "inferior post". A revenue divisional officer, whether he is an I.C.S. or P.C.S. officer, does exactly the same kind of work. All revenue divisional officers should therefore in fairness be placed on the same list and promotion to posts of higher responsibility should be given to those "found most worthy of it after trial in service" irrespective of the consideration that they belong to the one service or the other. A similar policy should be followed in regard to every department where identical duties of a responsible character are discharged by both members of All-India services and members of provincial services.

9. This grading in one common list from which selections based up on merit alone should be made for higher appointments without reference to the service to which officers may initially be recruited is a demand which the provincial services have made from the very beginning; but not only has it remained unsatisfied but everything has been done in regard to salaries, allowances, status and treatment to brand the officers of provincial services with the badge of inferiority. Now that power is shifting from them to those who can be trusted to do justice to Indian claims we sincerely hope that this badge of inferiority will be removed.

UNIFCATION OF TWO SERVICES.

10. The transfer of the appointment and control of members of the present All-India services from the Secretary of State to the Local Government will render the separate existence of a superior (present All-India) and an inferior (present provincial) service unnecessary. The two services should therefore be unified into one.

11. The All-India service was again primarily a device for excluding the Indian from any large participation in the highest posts in the Civil Services. First appointments thereto are made by the Secretary of State; the place of recruitment was at first entirely in England. The chances of Indians entering these services were therefore poor. In recent years, however, more Indians have flocked to Britain and the number who have entered these All-India services has been larger. More recently still, recruitment in India has opened an additional door to Indians though this is rigidly restricted by rules as to the percentages of Indians who may yearly be allowed to enter an otherwise European service. Thanks to Mr. Montagu, the Indian element promises to be a growing one until the proportion rises to 50 per cent. and not unnaturally the European oligarchy in the All-India services is feeling very anxious over the unwelcome prospect. The old device has broken down; in the present political condition of India it is impossible either to abolish recruitment in India or to prevence the migration to England of Indian competitors. Comouflaging will no longer pay and the European servants of Government have been obliged to lay their cards on the table. Finding that indirect and roundabout methods of restricting the number of Indian entrants to these servivces are proving ineffective, they are proposing a more direct method and suggesting the division of the All-India services into two racial categories—European and Indian—and the reservation of the most lucrative posts for the European section!

12. No self-respecting Indian can agree to these suggestions, least of all an Indian officer. We deny that from the standpoint of efficiency or character an essential European element is necessary in any of the civil services and we do not except from this category even the socalled "security services". Knowing as we do the work of the European officer at close quarters and possessing thus exceptional opportunities for comparing his work with our own it has been a matter of painful surprise to us that even in quarters where one should have expected better knowledge it should sometimes be taken for granted that we lack certain administrative qualities which the European officer is supposed to possess. We do not wish to sing our own praises; nor do we care to follow the example of our European confreres and catalogue the many disabilities under which the European labours for making an efficient servant of the public in India. We desire only to draw attention to the fact that our judges in the matter of efficiency have so far been the very people who are unwilling to admit us to a position of equality with themselves; any verdict of theirs that may be put before the Commission should be subjected therefore to independent and strict examination.

The reservation of particular appointments or percentages of the number of posts to any particular race is opposed to Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858, a document which is too sacred to be treated as a mere scrap of paper. Indian officers have long been chafing under the unjust treatment meted out to them. They have borne this with patience in the expectation that, so long as there is no express reservation of appointments or classes of appointments to Europeans as such, they would one day come to be made on the merits and without reference to racial considerations. A reservation for the European is a deliberate exclusion of the Indian. We can understand the candid argument that India is politically subordinate to England and that therefore she must submit to a number of lucrative posts being reserved for Englishmen. But it is adding insult to injury if such reservation is accompanied by the assertion that Indians are unfit for such posts. A large proportion of the Indian intelligentsia still seek Government service; any unmerited aspersion on their fitness for administrative work is bound to be keenly resented by the whole nation. The speeches of the Indian delegate to the recent Imperial Conference, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, ought to prove a sufficient warning as to how such aspersions stir the national mind. The political effects of reservation will thus be disastrous and *India can hardly be expected, especially at this stage of her political development, to accept membership of only second class services for her sons in their own country.*

13. For recruiting and training the men required for most of the ordinary services, ample facilities exist already in our province; and for the remainder, the necessary facilities are available in India. The output annually of qualified material from our educational institutions and places of training is, large enough for manning *every* post in the services. The number of Indians who proceed to Europe and obtain European qualifications and training is also yearly on the increase. There is therefore no longer any justification for recruitment in Europe by the Secretary of State for the ordinary administrative work of the province. Recruitment for the single service which we have advocated should be in India and preferably in the province, and Europeans who seek to enter this service should offer themselves for recruitment in this country and be appointed by the Local Government after subjecting themselves to the same tests as Indian recruits may be subjected to. There are, however, posts of an exceptional or technical character—such as specialists' posts—where qualifications and training obtained in Europe will continue to be necessary for some years. For these, recruitment in Europe through the High Commissioner for India may be resorted to, but not until attempts have been made in India to find Indians possessing the required European qualifications and training and it is found that such men are not forthcoming.

A SELF-CONDEMNED PRESCRIPTION.

14. We are quite alive to the fact that a single provincialised service recruited locally on the lines indicated above will be also Indianised in personnel and that the number of Europeans who would succeed in gaining admission thereto will be small. This prospect does not fill us with any apprehensions as to the future. With the constitution that has already been given to us and its inevitable developments in the near future, there is no escape from it either. The prescription of an essential minimum for a *non-Indian* element in the *Indian* services stands self-condemned from any view of the progressive realisation of responsible Government. From the standpoint of administrative efficiency we have already said that it is unnecessary; there is even now enough Indian material in the various Imperial and Provincial services to man with credit every post of administrative responsibility therein. The retention of a non Indian element with privileges which are calculated to place it out of the reach of the provincial executive and legislature will perpetuate inconvenient vested interests which would constitute an impediment to the rapid development of full responsible Government. An irreducible European minimum is in its implications unjust to Indian talent which is now so largely available. It is besides unduly costly. A great deal has been said and written about preserving during the transition period the *British character* of the administration though what exactly this means is far from clear. If "good Government" is what is intended it is by no means an exclusively British characteristic. The Indian officer is as efficient an exponent of good Government as his European colleague. The new order of things may possibly be accompanied by a temporary falling off in efficiency according to bureaucratic standards, but as pointed out by the authors of the Reforms Report, we are quite prepared to face it, "recognising that efficiency may be dearly bought at the price of moral inanition." What we should like to lay emphasis on in this connection is that any such temporary falling off in efficiency will be the result rather of the democratisation of the controlling executive and its subordination to the members of an expert, popularly elected assembly than to the substitution of Indian for European personnel in the permanent services. Lastly it will be more than a generation before the existing European element in the services can disappear even if there be no addition to it in the future; and during the interim the advice and guidance of European officers will be available to India; and their comradeship on a footing of equality will be welcomed by all Indian officers both during the period of transition and later. While we shall always welcome Europeans as our colleagues in the various services, we must emphatically repudiate any claim that the European as such is superior to the Indian either in efficiency or character. We would add that every European who will serve India in the right spirit and help her to achieve at an early date full responsible Government and *real* equality with the other nations of the Empire is specially welcome.

15. We would fix the scales of pay for the unified services of the future on an Indian basis; that is, they should be such as to attract competent Indians of the required qualifications. Europeans choosing to enter these services should be content with the Indian scale of pay and should not be entitled even to oversea allowance; the giving of such allowance will only perpetuate the present disparity in status between European and Indian and retard the pace of Indianisation.

16. Speaking generally, we consider that the present scales of the various provincial services are not inadequate and would retain them with slight alterations necessitated by the amalgamation of the All-India and Provincial services into one. A starting pay of Rs. 300 per mensem should be sufficient for practically every one of the new services. The time-scale system should be retained with two or three efficiency bars; or divided into compartments, promotion from one compartment to another depending on the occurrence of vacancies in the latter. We would fix the maximum pay at Rs. 2,000 for Collector, District Judges, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Conservators of Forests and Superintending Engineers. The division of a cadre into inferior and superior scales and the classification of oppointments of the same kind into two classes, one of which will be placed in a superior and the other in an inferior scale, might be adopted in suitable cases.

17. On the question of recruitment, we are of the opinion that it should in the main be direct and that for each service the maximum proportion for which recruitment by promotion of deserving men from the subordinate service might be sorted to should be fixed.

DIRECT RECRUITMENT.

18. Direct recruitment should be made with the assistance of an independent Public Services Commission in the province such as is contemplated for India as a whole in section 96 C of the Government of India Act. The best method of direct recruitment is a difficult problem and after giving it our most careful consideration we consider that except in the case of services to which appointments have to be made from the Bar it should be by competitive examination and would favour the system recommended for the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service by the Madras Provincial Civil Services Committee of 1919.

"We recognise, on the one hand, the need for securing efficiency by insisting on adequate qualifications, and, on the other, the necessity of affirming the doctrine of representation in the interests of the future growth of the communities less advanced in western education. We are not, however, satisfied that a system of nomination preceding the competitive examination will not be open to the criticism that it may possibly lead to unjust exclusion from the examination of deserving young men on irrelevant considerations."

We would suggest some such system as the follwoing:—

(1) No candidate should be admitted to a competitive test unless.

(a) he is above the age of 21 and below the age of 25.

(b) he produces a certificate of physical fitness and moral character, and

(c) he possesses such minimum University or other qualifications as may be prescribed with reference to each particular service.

(2) A minimum number of marks should be prescribed in order to entitle a candidate to be declared eligible for selection.

(3) Not less than 50 per cent. of the number of posts thrown open for competition should be given to candidates who have secured the highest number of marks without reference to their caste or creed.

(4) Representation of communities should be the guiding consideration in respect of the remaining vacancies. The number of posts reserved for a particular community should be given to those who have scored the highest marks among successful candidates of that community.

(5) If after the needs of communal representation have been met there still are vacancies to be filled up, selections should be made in order of merit among the unselected candidates.

19. As a general rule, direct recruitment should be confined to the foot of the cadre. Appointments above the foot of the cadre requiring special qualifications and training should be placed outside the ordinary cadre and may be recruited for direct on special contracts for specified terms.

20. We agree that the rights and reasonable expectations of existing members of the All-India services—both Indian and European—should not in any manner be prejudicially affected by the adoption of the proposals we have made.

21. There is however no justification for increasing the emoluments of Europeans now in the All-India services; their present rates of pay are in our opinion adequate. Though not legally entitled to any terms higher than those offered at the outset of their career, their emoluments have in recent years been considerably enhanced Increase of prices has affected everybody, European and Indian alike. Considerations based upon marriage, the number of children or the number of establishments a man has to maintain in different places, if once allowed to enter into these calculations, are sure to land us in insoluble problems they cannot be applied to the most highly paid services and left out of account in regard to lower paid ones. Nor can considerations of an analogous character be ruled out when urged. The European has set up an exaggerated standard of living in this country. His present salary must be considered more than adequate for the standard of living he is by all accounts accustomed to in England and it is unjust to call upon India to pay more.

22. European members of the various services have clamoured for protection of their interests against legislative councils, ministers, local governments and even the Government of India. They apparently have confidence only in the Secretary of State; but for fear that even he might find himself unable, in the course of the inevitable evolution of the Indian constitution, to guarantee emoluments and pensions they have asked for a contingent guarantee out of the British exchequer and the investment of Indian funds in London as additional security! So far as Madras at any rate, is concerned, there have been no reasonable grounds for this suspision. Ministers have so far stood loyally by the services when attacked in the Legislative Council. There has not been a single case of any European officer being deprived of any rights he was entitled to.

23. We recognise that if the present All-India and Provincial services are replaced by a single Provincialised service the European members of the latter, along with their Indian brethren, will pass under the control of the provincial executive and legislature. There is no ground in any case so far as Madras is concerned, for supposing that responsible leaders either of the party in power or of the Opposition will permit the Legislative Council to deal otherwise than fairly with the position and prospects of the new services. Any tendency in the wrong direction can successfully be checkmated by using the powers conferred by the existing Act. Under section 96 B (2) the Secretary of State in Council has power to make rules. The Fundamental Rules have been promulgated under this provision of law and the proviso (a) to rule 2 and rule 23 of these rules sufficiently protect officers from being affected to their detriment. Local Governments and Legislatures could acquire control over the public services only by delegation from the Secretary of State in Council under S. 96 B (2); and we have no doubt that, in the interests of giving public servants a reasonable assurance of the permanence of their incomes such delegations will ensure that any material alterations in salaries or service conditions should be made only by Act of the Legislature and will not be allowed to have any retrospective effect. There is further the special statutory protection afforded by the proviso to section 96 B (2) to officers appointed by the Secretary of State in Council prior to the commencement of the Government of India Act, 1919.

24. We consider it necessary, however, to sound a note of warning against surrendering to interested agitation, regarding compensation for loss of "existing or accruing rights." An attempt is being made to obtain compensation not merely for rights, but also for privileges, chances of promotion to special appointments and for that rather intangible and indefinite thing, the career which officers looked forward to when they entered service. We consider that the legal interpretation by the Law Officers of the Crown of the expression "Existing or accruing rights" communicated to the Government of India by the Secretary of State in his despatch No. 31 Public dated 26th April 1923 is also just on the merits to both the services and the tax-payer. To go beyond it would be a weak surrender to clamorous agitation; and this would retard the pace of administrative reconstruction which the Government with the support of the legislature may consider necessary and urgent. It would throw an unjustifiable additional burden on the finances of the province. Above all, it would set up an inconvenient and dangerous precedent for if once the principle is conceded that in the case of persons appointed prior to the 1919 Act by the Secretary of State in Council, every one of them is entitled to compensation for loss, for example, of the prospect of rising to prize posts attained ordinarily in the past only by the specially favoured or the exceptionally capable, there can be no reason why such generosity should, on the merits, be denied to persons appointed by authorities other than the Secretary of State in Council or after the Act of 1919.

25. The offer of proportionate pensions on liberal terms for premature retirements on the ground that the officers concerned are dissatisfied with changes in the constitution of the country is against all sound principles which ought to govern the conditions under which permanent civil services should be administered. The civil services as such ought to have no place in the laying down of governmental policy; their duty is merely to carry out the policy that is laid down for them. A service is a service; its function is to serve others not to dictate to them. Anonymity and obedience should be among the outstanding characteristics of the member of any permanent civil service. It would be an enormous handicap to the development of responsible government if civil servants should abandon anonymity or self-repression and covet self-assertion and personal responsibility; if they abandon their true province of advising on policy or carrying it out when laid down and seek to dictate policy to their masters. It would be superfluous to draw attention to these elementary propositions but for the clamorous claim of the European services to direct the policy of Government. So far as this aspect of the matter is concerned, the Reforms could not be said to have brought about any radical change in conditions. Even in pre-reform days, members of the services, so long as they cared to remain therein, had often to carry out policy which jarred on their individual consciences: there was no demand then for "conscientious objectors in the services" being allowed to retire on handsome proportionate pensions. The fact that in pre-reform days the majority of the persons who shaped and laid down policy were European service men, while in post-reform days they happen to be Indian non-officials cannot be an excuse for a member of the permanent civil services to retire before his time is up and to be encouraged to do so by liberal terms. If a European officer, who finds himself unable on conscientious grounds to carry out duties which in the interests of the country are laid on him by Indian Ministers, is entitled to retire on proportionate pension, an Indian officer who found himself unable to carry out the policy laid down by a European member of the Executive Council because in the officer's opinion the policy is un-Indian would, for equally valid reasons, be entitled to a similar concession. And between the two, the non-effective charges will increase in amount and the only person who will suffer will be the Indian tax-payer.

26. It is perhaps too much to ask that the offer of proportionate pensions on the terms already agreed to should now be withdrawn altogether. But we emphatically protest against any extension of the concession either to persons not now entitled thereto, or by increasing the amount thereof, or by relaxing the conditions, or by adding thereto a compensation gratuity for supposed loss of career. The right to premature retirement was intended originally to be conceded only when an officer found his position "unendurable" on account of the reforms. This "unendurability" should not be identified with the personal feeling of the officer concerned; the officer was to make an application and the controlling authorities were expected to examine the grounds and satisfy themselves as to whether the officer's feeling was justified in the circumstances. None of the few retirements on proportionate pension that have already taken place in this province could stand this test. Neither the changes in the constitution nor difficulties of a financial nature could be said to account solely, or even mainly, for these retirements. The grant of proportionate pensions for constitutional changes is objectionable enough in principle; to invite and encourage premature retirements by offering over liberal pensions or compensation would be absolutely indefensible.

27. We consider that the leave rules should be so modified as to make no distinction between Europeans and Indians.

28. As things stand, Indian Civil Service Officers are entitled to a much higher scale of pensions than the officers of other All-India services. It is difficult enough to justify this disparity. There is no case for any increase of pensions to the Indian Civil Service.

29. If our scheme for a unified Provincial Service is accepted we would ask that it should be constituted at once. The members of each All-India service and of the corresponding provincial service should immediately be thrown together in a common list and promotion to offices of higher administrative responsibility—after this amalgamation—should be based on the relative seniority and efficiency of individual officers in the common list. The amalgamation should not prejudice existing emoluments, the difference between these and the new scale being paid in the shape of a personal allowance. Nor would it prevent an officer in the present All-India service reaching the top of his time-scale. The amalgamation may in the case of some services have the possible result of increasing the pace of Indianisation of the higher appointments—a consummation which hardly stands in need of justification.

30. The annexures to this memorandum furnish, from our point of view, the answers to the questions in the questionnaire of the Royal Commission and at the foot of both this memorandum and of each annexure we have set down the names of the officers who would be prepared for oral examination by the Commission.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE URGED

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, January 3.

Mr. M K Acharya, Member of the Legislative Assembly (Swarajist) has given notice of the following resolution to be moved by him in the Legislative Assembly:—

"That in the opinion of this house the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the greatest living apostle of the creed of non-violence, being opposed to the highest requirements of equity and righteousness and of good Government, this house do recommend to the Governor-General in Council to take necessary steps to effect the immediate release of the said Mahatma Gandhi."

NEW CHAIRMAN OF CALCUTTA CORPORATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Dr. Haridhone Dutt who has been a Commissioner for many years has been appointed Chairman, Calcutta Corporation in place of Mr. S. N. Mullick, who has been appointed Minister of Local Self Government.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 4.

Depression over Rajputana has intensified greatly and given widespread rain in north Rajputana, east Punjab West United Provinces and Central parts of the country.

It will probably move in a north-easterly direction.

Rainfall has been nearly general in west of United Provinces, west of Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, and local in west Rajputana, Central India, north Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Meerut one and a half inches, Jhansi and Roorkee a half, Delhi three quarters, Hissar, Ludhiana, Bikaner, Indore Akola, Hoshangabad and Saugor a half, Parachinar one and Cuddalore a half.

Forecast.—An increase in east Punjab, United Provinces and an extension in Central Provinces.

The annual Race Ball of the Madras Race Club took place at Government House, Guindy, on Wednesday night. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present. There was a large gathering of racehorse owners, jockeys and trainers.—(A. I.)

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has given notice of a resolution for the Assembly recommending the immediate release of Mr. [illegible].

The "Nation", the Lahore daily stopped publication from to-day announcing reappearance shortly as a Sunday newspaper.

A message from Suiyan states a Belgian priest, Achille Soeur, was shot and killed at Hokiao when the town was looted by bandits.—Reuter.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 4.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market continue firm, with the call money rate quoted at about 3½ per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months' period is about 6½ per cent. During the week the Bank rate has been raised to 8 per cent and the Imperial Bank has taken a further loan of Rs. 4 crores (total borrowed amounts to Rs. 8 crores) from Government under the Paper Currency Act. Under this Act, the Bank is also empowered to take a further Rs. 4 crores if needed. The demand for money both here and in Calcutta, as well as in Rangoon, continues unabated.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India issued last week, Government deposits showed an increase of Rs. 35.72 lacs, while the other deposits showed a decrease of Rs. 29.91 lacs. The cash balance had been decreased by Rs. 55.53 lacs, the percentage being 19.90 as compared with 20.93 of the previous week. This week's statement shows a decrease of Rs. 16.04 lacs in Government deposits with a decretase of Rs. 3.93 lacs in the other deposits. The cash balance also shows a reduction of Rs. 15.18 lacs and now stands at Rs. 17,04,49,000, the percentage being 18.35. The Bank rate has been raised to 8 per cent.

The gilt-edged market was easy during the week under review mainly as the result of tightness in the money market. 3½ per cent Government paper was steady round Rs. 63/4, due to the technical position in the market. 5 per cent Loans due 1953 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 96/4 and Rs. 95/2 respectively. 4½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 are quoted at Rs. 102/- and Rs. 102/4 respectively. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and and 1927 were placed at Rs. 100/4 and 100/8 respectively. 1930 at Rs 101/10 and 1932 at Rs. 102-14, 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan was quoted round Rs 106/-.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange opened firm after the holidays and business was done as high as 1s. 5-1/4d. for cash, the lowest quotation being 1s. 5-1/4d. 5/32d. Generally there are good sellers in the market for ready T.T., mainly due to the cash position. There was some small enquiry from bullion importers during the week.

The dollar quotation declined from dol. 4.34—3/4 to dol. 4.27—5/8, but closes at dol. 4.30. The decline is mainly due to the uncertain political situation in Europe and the fear of the accession to power of a labour government, an event which, it is said, might entail capital levy.

The Continental exchange have again declined, French francs from 85.30 to 87.20, the Belgian franc from 96.30 to 97.80, while the Italian lira has rematined round 100.

The following is the result of the last sale of Council bills by the Secretary of State for India held on the 1st instant:—Total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 64 lacs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Bills and Deerrede—Nil. (b) Immediates at 1s. 5—9/32d: (allotted in full) Rs. 50 lacs, Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

GOLD.

Gold was a steady market throughout the week, moving in sympathy with the dollar exchange. In London the price of the metal improved from 94s. 10d. to 96s. 10d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/6/- and Rs. 25/2/6 for ready, Rs. 25/6/- and Rs. 25/2/- for 22nd January settlement and Rs. 25/6/- and Rs. 25/4/3 for 21st February settlement. The rate for the sovereign improved from Rs. 15/12 to Rs. 15/13 for ready and from Rs. 15/13 to Rs. 15/14/6 for forward. The off-take continues on an average of about 30,000 tolas a day, and the stock is estimated at about 2 lacs tolas irrespective of the amount taken by the bazar from the mint, and excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 1,22,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 5,38,000. The total import of gold during the month of December amounted Rs. 93,60,886 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 42,30,786 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 130,000.

SILVER.

Silver was an easy market during the early part of the week on account of the December settlement. There was a recovery later, on improved off-take and steadier advices both from London and China. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 24—1/16d and 33—7/16d for ready and 33—8/16d. and 32—13/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London improved from 3s. 3—3/4d. to 3s. 4—1/8d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80/3 and Rs. 79/7 for ready Rs. 80/7 and Rs. 79/14 for 26th January settlement and Rs. 80/9 and Rs. 80/1 for 25th February settlement. The off-take average about 250 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4,500 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £34,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £2,69,000. The total import of silver during the month of December amounted to 2398 bars and Rs. 15,77,008 in coin. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1,929 bars and Rs. 1,59,975 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £200,000.

SHARES.

The share market opened after the holidays with a decline of about Rs. 20 to 40 in the prices of cotton mill shares. There was a sharp fall of about Rs. 70 in the price of Bombay Dyeing mill shares. The closing down of the three cotton mills from 1st February namely, Dinshaw Petit, Bomanji Petit and Emperor Edward had also a weakening effect on the prices of cotton mill shares. The following are the fluctuations in the prices of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 807/8-777/8, Central India Rs. 508/12-502/8; Century Rs: 410-390; Crescent Rs. 308/12-300; Indore Malwa Rs. 420-425; Kohinoors Rs. 1400-1360; New Great Rs. 505-490; Pearls Rs. 565-551/4; Shapurji Rs. 222/8-223/12; Simplex Rs. 347/8-327/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 505-502/8.

The miscellaneous section remained quiet with small fluctuations. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 257/8; Bombay Burma Rs. 275; Bf-Burma Petrol Rs. 5/3; Bombay Tram Rs. 88/12 and Tata deferreds Rs. 103/12. In cement and manganese shares, Bundi cements were quoted at Rs. 10/4, Katni ordinary Rs. 85 with deferreds at Rs. 200 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 37/8. Railway shares were quiet. Bank shares remain steady. Imperial Banks were quoted at Rs. 1,280, with Contributories at Rs. 350. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 81 with those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/4.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Jan. 4.

The week under review both the New York as well as the Liverpool markets indicated no depression in values. At the outset American markets advanced on scatter-ing due to shortage of contracts and some but towards the middle of the week the close, values gave way on local and Wall Street selling heavily.

The intervention of the Christmas and New Year holidays, the American markets during the first few days of the week moved within narrow limits, but with the commencement of the year heavy liquidation set in which took on the edge of the extreme advance. The liquidation in question was mainly responsible for the over-bought state of the market combined with the weakness in the American Stock Exchange and the steadier tone which had been ruling during the last week or two has to a large disappeared for the time being. The recent dealings was quite unjustified in our opinion as the same was not due to actual conditions. Whilst the recent liquidation has shaken the confidence of many, it has on the other hand made the position of the markets somewhat healthier and should such liquidation lengthen for some time it will doubtless place the markets on a very sound footing and will naturally assist in creating active buying power. A major portion of the Bull operators is now watching the trend of the markets very closely with a view to grasping a favourable opportunity for buying once again. Furthermore, all sections of the trade are looking for higher prices ultimately and there are many substantial orders still overhanging the markets, waiting simply for prices to ease further.

Trade reports from Manchester during the week are somewhat less cheerful and owing to a severe decline in the raw material, a good deal of business has been kept in abeyance pending further development in the situation. On the other hand the demand for American spot cotton has been active and spinners have shown increased interest with the result that quite a large proportion of business has been registered.

Whilst it is difficult to pronounce our views definitely as to the course of prices in the immediate future, we consider that the markets would continue to regain some of the ground recently lost unless outside influences greatly interfere with the normal course of events in which case we may witness lower prices. On the whole the tone shows considerable improvement and the present level of prices looks to us attractive enough for making conservative purchases with a view to realising modest profits within a short space of time.

As regards the local market the tendency continues to be upward. The undertone remains strong, speculators and Export Houses being the prominent buyers so that there does not appear to us any reason to look for a decline in the near future.

The demand for ready cotton has this week not been so satisfactory as last, but buyers are not keen to pay higher prices demanded by sellers. The strength is likely to develop as the season advances so that we do not think that there is any danger in holding cotton for the time being.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.	
New York January	35.51	34.65	minus 86
New York March	35.93	35.08	minus 85
New York May	36.08	35.30	minus 78
New York July	35.18	34.28	minus 90
New York October	29.17	28.67	minus 50
Liverpool January	21.13	20.30	minus 83
Liverpool March	21.04	20.34	minus 70
Liverpool May	20.78	20.19	minus 59
Liverpool July	20.25	19.69	minus 56
Liverpool October	16.89	16.67	minus 22

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

A better feeling has been noticeable in the Cloth Market during the past week. The retail demand has improved and if this buying continues, prices will take an upward course. The recent decline after the "Dewali" has been regained in the present rise and merchants are optimistic as regards the future, as stocks are scarce and Manchester quotations are on a high basis quite out of the reach of buyers. Transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar are, however, limited.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester-make a good wholesale demand has been experienced from Malabar, specially in 44 inches by 38 yards styles of the value of Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per piece. 39 and 45 inches Red End Shirtings have also been in request and values have appreciated by four annas per piece. Dewhurst's Grey Shirtings have also improved in values by eight annas per piece. The range of Grey Shirtings in 45, 43 and 51 inches by 38 yards have been in demand at Rs. 18-12 per piece average, as the Manchester quotation is reported to be about 24 shillings per piece F. B. H. for March-April delivery, but fresh business is not possible on account of the disparity of Rs. 2 per piece. Grey Drills have remained steady. The prices of Grey Jaconets have improved by two annas per piece all round. White Shirtings have not attracted much attention, but a better tone has prevailed in White Mulls and Nainsooks, for which the retail demand has been satisfactory. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have gone up in price to Rs. 7-8. 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have been quoted at Rs. 7-8, which shows some improvement. A rise of two annas per piece has been noticeable in 27 inches ranges of Nainsooks worth from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 5-8 per piece Tape Border Nainsooks have been scarce.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady. The holidays have intervened during the earlier part of the week. Business has been very difficult to negotiate as merchants cannot come up to the high quotations required by the shippers. Fresh buying would no doubt result on a fair scale if the manufacturers were to reduce their quotations substantially, as the stocks here are light. The stocks in the warehouses at the end of November last were 27,232 packages, which figure is even loss than that of November, 1919. The figures for the corresponding stocks at the end of November during the last five years will be found interesting:—

1922, 41,294; 1921, 59,584; 1920, 72,862; 1919, 31,253; 1918, 60,981.

Local mill cloths have been firm and there has been a good wholesale demand specially from Calcutta. The offtake for the consuming markets has been satisfactory and values have improved by an anna per lb. in all the styles. Century Mill Longcloths which had touched the highest price of Rs. 1-9 and the lowest of Rs. 1-6, have now been quoted at Rs. 1-7-6. Owing to the present depression in the textile industry and the high price of cotton, three mills in Bombay, namely, the Dinshaw Petit, the Bomanji Petit and the Emperor Edward Mills have given notice to their employees that the mills will be closed down from the 31st of January, 1924, unless the situation improves by the end of this month. About 7,000 operatives will be affected. It is probable that several mills will work short time with fewer hands.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	×37 1/2/8	13	8	0
„ 100,000	45	× „	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	45	× „	14	8	0
„ No. 2800	37	× „	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	× „	13	4	0
„ No. 2750	45	× „	15	4	0
„ Yellow Horse	43	×39			
„ No. 2310	44	×38 1/2			
Dewhursts BBB	38	×38 1/2	21	0	0
„ BB	38	×38 1/2	18	8	0
„ Rupee No. 3	38	×3- 1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	×37 1/2/38	13	4	0
„ No. 4462	41	× „	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	38	× „	13	4	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51	×38 Avg.	18	12	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29	×40 Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No 425	26	×40	16	8	0
Mirani's Elephant	29	×40 Net	24	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45	×22	8	6	0
„ No. 138	40	×22			
„ No 636	44	×22	7	6	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32	×42	27	12	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36	×40	29	12	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33	×40	18	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33	×40	19	4	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41	×19	8	4	0
„ No. 60	46	×19	9	4	0
„ No. 600	51	×19	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56	×19	11	6	0
„ No. 88	58	×20	7	8	0
„ No. 1270	27	×18	3	11	0
„ No. 818	39	×20	7	8	0
„ No. 1440	36	×20	5	12	0
„ No. 5352	42	×20			
„ No. 2755	42	×20			
„ No. 1703	52	×20 Net	15	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	×18	3	11	0
„ No. 119	37	×18	4	8	0
„ No. 229	42	×18	5	0	0
„ No. 339	47	×18	5	8	0
„ 1K/4K 38", 47",	48"53	×18 Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95	58	×20	7	8	0
„ No. 66999	40	×18	5	8	0
„ No. 86999		„	6	0	0
„ No. 775	40	×18	6	2	0
„ No. 875	45	×18	6	10	0
„ No. 975	50	×18	7	2	0
„ No. 615		„	6	14	0
Graham's Baloon	58	×20	7	8	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27	×18	3	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	×18	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81		„	4	6	0
„ No. 1850		„	3	14	0
„ No. 1900		„	4	0	0
„ No. 2600		„	4	2	0
„ No. 21021		„	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38	×22			
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	×18	5	5	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati	33	×18			
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34	×18	6	6	0
„ No. 50000		„	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		„	7	6	0
Lons' No. 454 5/5656/6767	26	×18	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000		„	4	8	0
„ No. 5800 I. B.	38	×22			
Ritchie's Nos. 5800/4510 5520	26	×18	4	6	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"			4	8	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

Jan. 4.

Since our last report, the Yarn market shows no change of importance, and prices all round have remained at or about the same level. Fluctuations are not wide, and as demand has hitherto showed no improvement, the position seems uncertain at the moment. Offtake during the week is poor and unencouraging, and although the Mills are quoting higher rates, and stocks in certain counts have considerably reduced owing to no fresh sales, dealers are still unwilling to operate freely especially in the absence of healthy demand and genuine Trade. Most of the buying in the market is speculative, as the consuming centres are still very quiet, and their limits are far too low.

English Yarns move slowly from ready stocks which have considerably reduced and scarcity is very keen, Japanese Yarns are freely taking their place as fresh business with Manchester is well nigh impossible especially in single and double yarns upto 40s. count. Some forward business has been done in some Mercerised Yarns and cops, but thereto, the distant shipment offered, prevents business.

Japanese Yarns have had a good turnover, both for ready as well as for forward deliveries. Prices this week have not undergone much change and business for forward deliveries from the Import Houses is only for about 200/300 Bales, owing to somewhat high prices quoted. Sampin is closed upto to-day.

Indian Mills show no change, and do not show any eagerness to sell their stocks at lower rates. As a matter of fact it is not possible for them to lower prices expect at a considerable loss when cotton is so steady. It seems the gulf between the bazar rates and the Mill rates is slowly shortening owing to decreasing stocks with the dealers along with the strong attitude of the Mills, but what is wanted is a satisfactory demand which alone is the principal factory for healthy Trade. Increasingly tight money, lack of demand, and very high rates check trade and cautious and wise dealers are operating in small lots only.

The position is still very uncertain, and it is difficult to give any decided opinion. We do not look for lower prices.

COLOUR.

Jan. 4.

The market has no important fluctuations to report. Easy rates are found on account of slack demand. Supplies are regular. Cow and Lunger reported business between Rs. 125/130 per cwt. I.P. brand had comparatively a better business at Rs. 105 per cwt. Congo Red had some business at Rs. 1-10-0 per lb. Benzo, Delta and Scarlet are quiet. Indenthrine Blue has some inquiry but business is not yet reported. The quotations are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent. cow. Rs. 135 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Lunger. Rs. 130 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I. P. Rs. 110 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.
Crisophinina Rs. 3-8-0 per lb.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 7-8 per lb.
Fast Red Madrasi Rs. 5 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1-12-0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0-12-0 per lb.

LOCAL FORWARD.

Fully good M G Broach April/May opened at Rs. 654½ on the 28th ultimo and on steady buying by Offices and exporters the rate advanced to Rs. 658. On the following day the market opened easier at Rs. 646 in sympathy with the decline on the other side but towards the close of the day prices touched Rs. 655 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and prominent jobbers. On 31st ultimo opening at Rs. 654 the rate further improved to Rs. 663½ on renewed buying by Offices and Commission Houses, but gave way again on the 2nd instant to Rs. 658½ owing to a Japancse House selling. On the 3rd instant the market opened easier at Rs. 648 owing to a sharp break in values reported from America and after meagre fluctuations closed on the same date at Rs. 652.

Fine M G Oomra for December/January opened on the 28th ultimo at Rs. 625½ and steadily declined to Rs. 622 on selling by a prominent Japan House. The next day the market opened at Rs. 616 and on gradual buying by Offices the rate improved to Rs. 623. On 31st ultimo after opening at Rs. 627½ the rate advanced further to Rs. 631 during the course of the day due to general buying but before the close the prices eased to Rs. 628. On 2nd instant the market opened steady at Rs. 631 and closed easy at Rs. 626 owing to Japan and Commission Houses selling. On the next day, after opening at Rs. 615 the market closed strong in the evening at Rs. 619 due to continued buying on the part of Japan Houses. Fine M G Oomra March opened on the 28th ultimo at Rs. 619½ and declining to Rs. 610 on general selling the price advanced to Rs. 616 on offices buying. From this level prices further improved to Rs. 627 on renewed buying by Japanese, Export and Commission Houses and closed somewhat easier on the 3rd instant at Rs. 614.

F G M G Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 541 on the 28th ultimo and closed on the 3rd instant at Rs. 544 the highest being Rs. 552 and the lowest Rs. 540. Whilst March opened at Rs. 537 on the 28th ultimo and closed at Rs. 542 on the 3rd instant the highest being Rs. 549 and the lowest Rs. 536.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Since our last report dated 21st December, 1923, we had not much change to report in our market so far as ready sugar is concerned prices of which fluctuated between Rs. 27-8-0 lowest and 27/14/- highest. Regards forward positions there was large fluctuations during last week when Java reported nearly one gilder lower and dealers having gone very nervous business was done in White Javas January February shipment from 32s 5d to 31s 3d Free Bombay Harbour and B R B was done from 31s 6d to 30s 3d F B Harbour. After the holidays our market opened steadier and with better news from all quarters and with short coverings prices have recovered 6d to 9d per cwt all round. There was good demand for ready sugars. Calcutta and Karachi markets are steady with small business doing. Java reports to-day stronger market with shorts coverings and prices have advanced to 27.75 gilders. London and America report a steadier market with fair business doing.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 27-12-0 eq. 32s F B Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.
T M O December 32s F B Harbour.
T M O January February 32s F B Harbour.
T M O June 25s 9d F B Harbour.
T M O July 24s 5d F B Harbour.
T M O July/September 24s 3d F B Harbour.
Beet January/February 31s F B Harbour.

MILL STORES.

Jan. 4.

Cotton Healds have kept very firm, especially in indenting values. Home offers have been maintained at 27½d., thus witnessing a further advance of more than a couple of pence per 800 ends. These prices are not likely to go down in view of the abnormal strength of cotton. Reeds have been easy and several lots changed hands at Rs. 0-3-9 per 100 dents. Roller cloth and other woollen goods have had no demand worth noticing. Prices are ruling easy.

Among Bobbins, there has been a better and healthier demand, more especially in Slubbing Ring rabbeth and conical pirns. There is a great scarcity of conical pirns and the prices quoted are nominal. Ring rabbeth kept in demand at Rs. 9-4-0 per gross. Weft pirns have had no inquiry during the whole of the last month.

Quotations:—
Healds Rs. 1-13-0
Roller cloth 16 Rs. 8-8-0
Sizing flannel 66" Rs. 4-4-0
Card cans Rs. 4-0-0
Elastic Healds Rs. 26-0-0
Slubbings Japan Rs. 24
Ring Rabbeth 5" Rs. 9/4
Warper Bobbins Engl Rs. 76
Reeds Rs. 0-3-9
Roller cloth 18 Rs. 9-4-0
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4-8-0 (J 5
Weft grates Rs 24
Spindle bandings Rs. 1-12-0.
Rovings Japan Rs. 23
Conical pirns Rs. 7/8/0.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-8 0

CHEMICALS.

Jan. 4.

There have been no lively changes in the values of important chemicals, nor the market has witnessed an animated demand. The last month, mills were silent owing to the stock-taking month, and even at present the mills are buying from hand to mouth. Sodium sulphide, Hydrosulphide, Caustic soda Bichromate soda, potash and Litharge have been ruling easy, with poor demand. Epsom salt changed hands at Rs. 3 and Magnesium saw slightly better demand at Rs. 3/5/0 per cwt. Brown sugar lead evidenced some scarcity and buyers were ready to close the bargain at Rs. 53 per cwt. Farina Dutch kept firm at Rs. 16 per cwt. Bleaching powder kept at Rs. 14/8/0 per cwt. Potash chlorate had better and more animated demand at Rs. 0/5/3 per lb.

The quotations are:—
Salt Aniline Rs 0-11-6
Salt Epsom Rs 3/4/0
Salt Glauber Rs. 4/4/0
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/12/0
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 3/5/0
Chloride of Lime Rs. 14/4/0
White sugar lead Rs. 48
Potassium Bichromate Rs. 49
Sago flour Rs. 15/12/0
Soda Caustic 98 per cent Rs. 24
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1/4/0
Soda Sulphide Rs. 16
Soda Bichromate Rs. 38
Chloride of Zinc Rs. 25
Brown sugar lead Rs. 54
Potassium Cilorate Rs. 0/5/3.
Farina Dutch Rs. 16
Dextrine Rs. 20.

RETURNED TO HINDUISM.

1. Mr. Daniel Baheru, 2. Mrs. Jai Daniel, 3. Master Bhau Daniel, 4. Master Sonu Daniel, 5. Mr. Joseph Govind Mukane, 6. Mrs. Dwaraki Joseph Mukane, 7. Mrs. Malan Vishwas Pawar, 8. Master Laxman Joseph Mukane, 9. Master Ramu Vishwas Pawar, 10. Master Madhukar Pawar, 11. Miss Grace Vishwas Pawar, 12. Anand Rama Vaghchaure 13. Mrs. Gangu Anand Vaghchaure, 14. Miss Navashi Anand Vaghchaure, 15. Master Prabhakar Anand Vaghchaure, 16. Mr. Rama Gaurya Vaghchaure, 17. Mr. Sumant Manya Dake, 18. Mr. Lakhu Samant Dake, 19. Mr. David Laxman Vaghchaure and 20. Mr. Issac Rama Vaghchaure renounced Christianity and embraced Hinduism. They were initiated in their Village Vadap near Karjat by Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Secretary-Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Monday the 31st December 1923. Mr. Sadashiv Keshav Thatte of Vadap acted as Agnihotri.

(Continued from column 5.)

auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana from the 13th to 23rd February (inclusive). There will be championships in Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles, Ladies' Singles and mixed Doubles. Entries will close on Friday 8th February, 1923. Further particulars and entry forms may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary for Lawn Tennis, Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., Bombay.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A friendly Association football match between Hearts and Corinthians played at Edinburgh on Thursday ended in a draw, both sides scoring one goal each.

In a rugby football match, played at Newport, to-day, Glamorganshire beat Monmouthshire, by 12 points to nil.

In a Rugby Union County championship match, played at Northampton, to-day, the East Midlands beat Warwickshire by 19 points to 8.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 4.

Johannesburg.—The South African Cricket Board has selected the following team to tour England this summer:—M Taylor (Captain), D Nourse, J Blanckenberg and C Carter (all from Natal); H Deane, M Susskind, E Nupen, D Meintjes, C Dixon, T Ward (all from Transwal); M Connaille, Pam Hands (?) (Western provinces); R Catterall (Rhodesia); J Bissett (Griqualand); G Hearne (South Western Provinces).

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Telegrams:—"COACHWORK"

R. H. PARKER, General Manager.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS (BY "SENEX")

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

BELL METAL	1
MARGARET JOYCE	2
FESTIVITY	3

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

BRIDAL BLUSH	1
MIST	2
DAPHNIS	3

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

ALLENSMORE II	1
MOONSHINER	2
TREASURY	3

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

BLACKWATER	1
LADY LOO	2
MUSK RAT	3

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

KHUNDIL	1
MOYEED	2
HATCHEL	3

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SOME SURPRISE	1
HAZAL	2
COSTA RICA	3

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SURETY	1
KNIGHT BACHELOR	2
RAKAN	3

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

WILLIAM TELL	1
HULOOB	2
MULOOK	3

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division IV.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MOOSTASHAR	1
KADIR HAJAZ	2
MOOSA BEG	3

CALCUTTA RACE ACCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

Regarding the accident which had happened on New Year's Day an official notice issued by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club stated that the horses Sole Bay, Smoke Wreath, Jadoo and Ballyanious were badly damaged but none of the horses was destroyed.

INDIAN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Indian Polo Championship Tournament came to an end yesterday when, after a more or less one-sided contest, the Viceroy"'s Staff beat the Poona Horse by four goals to one. Attendance was large. The sides were: The Viceroy's Staff—Captain Combe, Hamidullah Khan, Major Atkinson and Major Lawrence. Poona Horse—Captain Baines, Captain Hatch, Capt. McGregor and Lt.-Col. Lucas.

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Amateur Lawn Tennis Championship of Western India will be played off under the

(Continued in Column 4.)

EVERY WINNER.

RACING EXPERT

gave his Clients

7 WINNERS 7

in his Selections for the 5th Extra Meeting including

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Copies can be had at Rs. 5/- from:—
INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, Meadows Street.
TARAPOREWALA, Hornby Road.
THACKER & CO., Esplanade Road.

SCIENTIFIC RACE TIPS.

Last Saturday's Selection contained wins:—Vazirulmulk, Talma, Rowerdenan, Bracket, Tarvie and Loveglass (on the course).

Places:—Cairo, Nafa, Musk Rat, Whit Week and Summer's Joy.

Tips can be had from:—

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY
Darya Mahal, KALBADEVI Road.

"Sunstar"

RS. 50 TIPS

6 WINS OUT OF 8

Grey Renard, All Clear, Moonshiner, Guinea, Talma, Tarvie.

and 2 others; not 30 horses a day.

NEW YEAR OFFER.

Selections at ORIENT HOTEL at reduced rates so that all may have a Happy New Year.

UNFAILING RACE TIPS

FOR RS. 3 ONLY

by eminent astrologer based on Scientific Astrology combined with best information of LUCKY NUMBER and JOCKEYS of the day. Apply only on race day between 9-12 to M. JAMSHEDJEE & SONS, Dadu Building, Marine Street, Fort.

TO-DAY —AT 11 A.M.

AN EXCLUSIVE CARD Rs. 10/-

A LONG ODDS WIN SELECTION. Rs. 50/-

A PAYING QUADRUPLE Rs. 50/-

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE
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Letter No. of the firm 28250.

To
MESSRS. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS,
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful effect of your Asthma Specific. I used your medicine to the full term of 3 months and I am glad to say that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptoms of the cursed malady.

I do not get any symptom of the disease since February last. I got perfect sleep at night on the 4th or 5th day after the use of the medicine.....

I trust those suffering from the troublesome effects of the disease even from childhood should give the medicine a fair trial and thus secure the boon and blessings of life.

13-6-1917. BAZLUL KARIM,
RETIRED MAGISTRATE,
63, Taltollah Lane, Calcutta.

This gentleman was seriously suffering from Asthma for 45 or 46 years from about 19 or 20 years to 65 years of age (9 years passed);

NOTE Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(10)

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Specific guaranteed under BANK CHEQUE Rs. 7-8 of 20 years' experience composed of 30 herbs. Sent with medicine for 1 month use, at 4 annas per day. If it fails to benefit get your money (full price) back from the Bank direct, simply on your Word of honour, "I have used the medicine for 1 month and it has not benefitted me."

Specific for PERPETUAL YOUTH It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness, virile power, energy, cheerful and rosy face. Avoids old age, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age, equally useful for men, women, young and old. The greatest of all tonics, for nervous debility loss of appetite, sleeplessness, mental exhaustion, brain fag, premature decay, poverty of blood, consumption, debility from oldage, Rheumatism, fever, dyspepsia. Habitual constipation purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion and increases the bulk of children, weak, sickly and lean persons. Improves memory and gives tone to the whole system. Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Punjab and Sindh Bank, Limited, Lahore. A substantial assurance of the genuineness of the Bank Cheque System. A guarantee for the refund of Price and a sure proof of the efficacy of the medicine. Try the medicine for a month at our risk to see its magical effects, and you will gain youth, health, and vigour or your Rs. 7-8 back, or prove it otherwise and get Rs. 1,000. Use it for a Season and become a youngman of 20, with robust health and rosy figure, to enjoy the life.

Bottle or box of 200 pills per V. P. P Add—Manager, Bank Cheque System, Lahore.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

NEED OF A NEW RESCUE HOME IN BOMBAY.

(BY DAYASAGAR).

The success of rescue work as conducted by The Salvation Army has hitherto been greatly hampered for want of a suitable building, conveniently situated for work in this city. The leaders of the organization have felt the need for a long time, and are now making an effort to erect a new premises, for which a suitable site has been seen and plans have been drawn.

The amendment of the law in respect to prostitution gives greater legal powers to Social workers than has hitherto been the case, and it is hoped that much may be done to prevent recruitment of females for the brothels, as also for the rescue of those who have been entrapped. If one only ponders but a little on the methods by which this terrible trade in the souls and bodies of young girls and women is carried on, the need of a place of refuge for those who have fallen, as well as for those in moral danger, is easily understood. For instance, it is well known to those who have been engaged in fighting this vice, that both during famine and at other times, little female children are purchased by those interested in the trade and then farmed out till such a time as they can become a source of income to the brothel keeper. Once in the brothel they are terrorized into subjection, and sometimes as many as a dozen are kept in one room, where they are compelled to live a life that is a veritable hell on earth. Insanity and early death often result. They are deprived of all that goes toward making life worth living. In many cases they receive nothing but their food and clothing, in others they pay half of their earnings to the brothel keeper. If they attempt to escape, they may be subjected to the most awful torture. They feel that no decent people will befriend them. They are a source of both moral and physical corruption. Despair often drives them to desperation.

Many people seem to think that brothels must of necessity continue to exist indefinitely. Nevertheless I am told that commercial prostitution has only been introduced into India in comparatively modern times. Anyone who has been in this city cannot help noticing the rapid spread of the evil. Houses of ill fame are now met with in all parts of the city, from the most expensive flats to the most dilapidated chawls.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

The Salvation Army has been engaged in this branch of social reform for many years in every part of the globe. It has everywhere met with success. While religious, it is quite unsectarian. It has no controversy with other religions. It has devoted and trained workers, who work, not for a mere wage, but out of love for God and humanity. It is, in addition, one of the most businesslike organizations in the world. Its leaders are level headed men and women, who while trusting to the grace and power of God to change the hearts and lives of the moral wrecks with which they have to deal, at the same time use commonsense, tact, and methods to bring about the object in view the permanent reformation of these poor unfortunate girls and women.

Experience has proved the necessity of having sufficient accommodation to be able to classify the various cases, and so to deal with each class separately; hence the need of the proposed new building. In such a cosmopolitan city as Bombay, accommodation is needed for European and other foreigners as well as for Indian women, the latter forming the bulk of cases received.

The Salvation Army appeals to the public to assist with this good object. Donations should be addressed to Commissioner J. Horskins, The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay, or given to Major Winter who is collecting for this purpose.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

We are asked to publish the following:—

During the visit of General Booth to India last year, the question of the development and extension of The Army Social Operations was discussed, and Commissioner Horskins was requested to formulate plans. Among the schemes brought forward was the the erection of a new Eye Hospital at Anand, and a new Rescue Home for Bombay. The former was completed and opened last month. The latter is now receiving attention. In order to assist the Commissioner, Major Winton, M.B.E., of New Zealand, was selected and appointed by the General. The Major's wide experience in collecting funds in other countries is invaluable in this effort to erect an up-to-date Rescue Home in this City.

The Home is for the unfortunate women who have been sold to a life of shame from which they cannot escape, as they are heavily involved in debt to their keeper, and many thrashings follow if they do not reap him a large amount of money.

Men and women, will you come to their aid and help us to rescue such by providing a Home for them? It is the responsibility of every Citizen, and not of this Organisation alone.

Then we think of the girl who has been betrayed by some supposed lover. She is precious in the sight of God and her mother. We also think of the girl who would willingly live differently if she received a chance and a Home to go to.

The Home is for all classes, irrespective of nationality, religion, or creed. It possibly does not affect your house-hold today; it may to-morrow.

Fathers, mothers, we plead with you to help us to remove some of the temptations that will assail your children. Think of how Venereal Disease is spread by these unfortunates so that the fourth generation suffers.

What an opportunity to do something practical. The cost of the Home and Land will be Rs. 1,40,000. Donations of Rs. 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, and smaller amounts down to Re. 1, are urgently needed. All can help.

All amounts will be acknowledged through the Press by,

Major Winton, M.B.E.,
The Salvation Army,
Morland Road, Byculla,
BOMBAY,

who is specially appointed to finance the scheme,
OR,
Commissioner Horskins,
The Territorial Commander of the Bombay Presidency.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Yesterday looking at the list in the "Bombay Chronicle" I was surprised not to find the names of such eminent citizens as Mr. Dabholker and Dr. Sukhia, because it is a well-known fact these men had done great services in the Bombay Corporation during the debate of presenting the address to our late Governor.

Will the Director of Information be pleased to inform the public why not even Rao Sahib and Khan Sahib titles were bestowed on our eminent citizens like Messrs. Dabholker and Dr. Sukhia this year, when they had done great services to our late Governor?—Yours, etc.

A PARSEE.

January, 2.

THE NEWS G. P. C.

IMPORTANT MEETING ON 7-TH INSTANT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 3.

Considerable interest centres round a general meeting of the newly constituted S. G. P. C. that takes place on the 7th instant. The agenda is still not available but it is understood that besides other things the committee is to consider the future of Akali activities since at present a dead-lock appears to have been created by the noninterference of police authorities with the movements of the Akali Jathas.

RATIONING OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AT VIENNA.

Drastic measures of requisitioning and rationing have had to be adopted in Austria. All housing accommodation exceeding in size a certain specified maximum, is requisitioned by the municipality, as well as all apartments whatsoever which for any reason become vacant. The accommodation thus made available is assigned to persons in need of houses by the Housing Offices.

The applicants are divided into three classes for consideration, those in one class having to prove positively that they are entitled to first consideration.

In Vienna, according to communications to the International Labour Office, at the beginning of May, 1923, the number of applicants for houses who had been registered in Class 1 was 19,759. The number of new dwellings provided in 1922 is estimated at about 2,000. The number which became available under the system of requisitioning was about 9 000.

As the number of houses likely to become available in 1923, under both these headings will probably be less than in the previous year, and in view of the serious social and economical effects of the present position, and in particular of the resulting immobility of the working population, the Vienna Housing Office has put into execution a further plan for relieving the situation. A systematic exchange of houses has been organized. The central feature of the scheme is the issue of an official weekly publication entitled "Housing Exchange." In 1922 the Housing Office of Vienna received 8,392 applications for an exchange and was able to satisfy 7,317 of these. In 1923 the number of applications up to the beginning of May, was about 3,600.

BHAVNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD.

TOP-HEAVINESS OF ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 1.

A manifesto dated Dec. 24th has been issued by the secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad to be held at Bhavnagar on Jan. 16th, 17th and 18th under the presidentship of Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., who had rendered signal services to Kathiawar at the sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council. The manifesto earnestly appeals to all classes of the Bhavnagar State subjects residing in the capital and on the towns and villages under Bhavnagar to make a point of attending the Conference and availing themselves of the arts and crafts exhibition to be opened at Bhavnagar on Jan. 15th. The agriculturists are asked to participate in the ventilation of their grievances arising from forced labour, new Khatabandhi, arbitrary dealings of petty police and revenue officials and similar other tyrannies. The incubus of increased revenue assessment and the red-tapeism at work in the provision of relief in hard times and of wells, improved agricultural implements and clean seed would be emphatically protested against and the crying scandal of the rigorous measures of revenue collection would be exposed to the public gaze. The mercantile classes would similarly benefit by their active sympathy with the objects of the conference, as the living problems of harbour development, revival of the sea-borne trade, untold hardships connected with the Jagat levies and other handicaps to trade expansion would be threshed out in all their bearings. In fact, the Conference would welcome the discussion of any real grievances under which Hindus, Mahomedans, men and women in towns and villages under Bhavnagar have hitherto been helplessly smarting.

In conclusion, the manifesto directs public attention to the ever-increasing administrative top-heaviness, expenditure of lakhs of rupees on public works, growth of taxation and transference of power from the *bona fide* subjects of Bhavnagar to officers imported from outside to fill responsible posts. The conference would therefore insist on making the administration responsible to the people, ensuring deference to public opinion and strengthening the hands of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha, by so arranging that the voice of the long-suffering people shall not be raised in vain.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

DR. SAPRU EXAMINED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was examined today by the Indian Bar Committee. He was of opinion that there should be no distinction between English Barristers and Vakils of the High Court and all should become Advocates. The order of precedence would be according to the date of enrolment as Vakils. Sir Tej Bahadur was strongly opposed to the system of vakalatnamas, characterising it as a huge fraud in the name of law and he would abolish it altogether in all courts. He really wanted an all India body to bring about coordination in the Bar but the actual working and executive powers would be in provincial bodies. Provincial Bar Councils should be constituted by legislation of 6 officials and 6 non officials, with the Chief Justice as President. Among the officials, would be three High Court judges. He was for giving Oudh a separate body. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was not in favour of a vernacular test for Englishmen joining the Bar.

On the subject of reading in Chambers, Sir Tej Bahadur said that except in very rare instances it as the easiest thing in England to get a certificate. He agreed with the rule of readnig in good Chambers but the rule was very much abused. His idea was to have reading in Chambers in India. Sir Tej Bahadur maintained that a man practising in one High Court should be allowed to appear in another High Court and the Bar Council could make rules about it.

To Mr. Das, Sir Tej Bahadur said that in a vast majority of cases vakalatnama was not actually signed by the client himself. He did not think the influence of Judges on Bar Councils would be of any consideration.

To Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Tej Bahadur said he did not think Bar Councils would be subject to communal influences. To Mr. L. M. Banerji's questions, Sir Sapru replied he thought the professional notions of etiquette of vakils was as good or as bad as any barristers. He most strongly repudiated the idea that unless a man went to England he could not imbibe the traditions of the English Bar. Some traditions were left them by giants of old but he failed to discover where those traditions were present now-a-days.

ALLAHABAD, January 3.

At the afternoon sitting of the Indian Bar Committee Pandit Baldeoram, a senior Vakil, examined stated, he was in favour of a Central Council and of one bar without any distinctions. Mr. Bhagwanddin Dube, Barrister practising in England now on a visit to India said there were great defects in the present system of reading in Chambers which served no useful purpose. In his opinion 'vakalatnamas' should be taken in all Courts. Except in Bombay where English Barristers due to certain conditions have chance of success, he thought, there was hardly any field for them in other High Courts. Owing to the Indians having captured practice the ancient monopoly of English bar had gone.

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A Mother says: "My son has grown into a fine healthy boy. He has been fed on Glaxo and I think it has assisted nature in a wonderful way."

Such a Good Baby!

Is that the description of your little one? Happy and smiling when awake, sleeping peacefully at the proper time—a "good" Baby. A healthy Baby is just as good as gold, for health and happiness go hand in hand—and health is mainly a question of right feeding. If *your* Baby cannot be breast-fed, let him have Glaxo, the one safe and suitable alternative to breast milk. Glaxo is the nourishing solids of pure, rich milk, made germ-free and specially digestible by the Glaxo Process. It contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm. Every drop is assimilated easily by the weakest Baby, and peace, happiness "goodness" follow.

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for every milk purpose

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I.V. 137

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INDIA PSYCHIC AND SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION AT COCANADA.

The first session of All-India Psychic and Spiritualistic Conference was held at Cocanada on the 26th December, Mr. V.D. Rishi, B.A. LL. B. presiding. The following are extracts from the presidential address:

The President began by deploring the want of interest taken by modern Indians in matters spiritual and their ignorance of the recent developments in that branch of science and said in the words of Conon Doyle that "Spiritualism is no longer a matter of debate and all the recent discoveries whether they be of aviation or wireless telegraphy or any other materialistic novelty fade into insignificance before its recent developments."

SPIRITUALISM ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Continuing he said, "The belief in the existence of the next world and the possibility of communication with the departed souls is to be found in almost all sacred books of the East and West. Rig Veda the oldest book contains references about the Pitris. In Mahabharata and Ramayana we read how the wives of the Kauravas had the pleasure of an interview with their departed husbands and how King Dasarath manifested himself after death to Sri Ram Chandra. The Bible is full of references regarding survival after death and communion between the dead and the living. Swami Vivekanand had the pleasure of having come face to face with his guru Swami Ramkrishna after his demise. To discredit all this testimony about the survival after death is gross and rank materialism.

The 18th and 19th centuries of the Christian era were steeped in materialistic ideas denying survival after death in any form. In the middle of the 19th century happily for the world commenced an index of the departed souls to purify humanity. Strange manifestations were observed through remarkable Psychic powers of two young girls better known as 'the Fox sisters'. The whole scientific world with its critical and resolute mood tried to discredit the phenomena. It was then a moderate beginning. The struggle has been going on for the last 70 years and the victory of Spiritualism is in sight. This is not an overdrawn picture but a statement of facts as is well known to those acquainted with the history of modern Spiritualism. The phenomena of spiritualism have now been thoroughly analysed by scientists of international reputation and by a number of University professors.

SPIRITUALISM AND PSYCHIC SCIENCE DEFINED.

The basic principles of modern spiritualism are so simple that even a child can understand them. Continuity of life and the possibility of communication with those who have gone over are the fundamental propositions of modern spiritualism. The principles of modern spiritualism as enunciated by the World Congress at Leige are:—

(1) The existence of God, the supreme author of all whose abstract principle has no anthropomorphic character,

(2) The existence of soul or spirit attached to the Physical body during the lifetime by some intermediary element the Perspirit or fluidic body.

(3) The immortality of the soul inseparable from its fluidic body.

(4) Communication between worlds visible and invisible, between living spirits incarnate and discarnate spirits called 'dead' by means of mediumship.

(5) The continuous and progressive evolution of spirits towards perfection.

(6) Personal responsibility with the application of the law of Causality.

The domain of Psychic Science is wider than that of Spiritualism. It deals with several other subjects which do not come strictly under the view of this all-important truth. Its field is both in this world as well as in the next. Etymologically speaking it means a science pertaining to the faculties of the soul. Mesmerism, hypnotism, telepathy, psychometry, mental-healing and other allied phenomena are usually included in psychic science. Spiritualism and Psychic Science are connected with each other. The proof regarding survival after death has been mainly obtained through the inherent psychic power of a medium, and hence the phenomena of mediumship have been recognised as the basic factor of modern spiritualism. It is impossible to define or describe this power as it is not possible to define electricity or magnetism although all perceive their effects every day. It is no use denying its existence, simply because we are not yet able to ascertain its exact nature.

Psychic research affords a very fascinating pursuit to some persons. Indeed it is a very important branch of knowledge particularly because the admission of psychic science into the category of the recognised orthodox sciences would be a great eye-opener to our materialistic friends and open an infinite field for investigation along entirely different lines.

The work caried on by the students of this psychic science is not confined only to matters *supra-temporal*. They utilise this knowledge in tracing out lost persons and articles, curing certain diseases without the aid of drugs, and other allied mundane matters. The whole science of suggestive therapentics is based on the existence of the psychic power in the operator. The phenomenal side of the Psychic Science is also very interesting and sure to give a rude shock to hard-headed materialist. Surely our brethren ought to take note of these things and encourage the pursuit of this fascinating subject.

RECENT DISCOVERIES.

In Europe and America several scientists have made important discoveries in this Science. Some of you might be aware of the discovery of ectoplasms, awhite snowy matter emanating from the body of the medium. Ectoplasm, as summed up by Dr. Geley of Paris who has made special study of these phenomena is a function of a dynamic and sensorial exteriorisation of the medium or of the ideo-plastic organisation of the elements exteriorised. The astonishing consequences of this fact will revolut onise the biology of the future. Both Dr. Geley and Dr Cramford recognise the importance of ectoplasmic manifestations in which Dr. Geley says he finds a clue to the solution of the enigma of universal life and to the relation of mind and matter. You will hereby perceive the vastness of this subject and the tremendous issues that are involved in the growth and pursuit of this knowledge. The discoveries of Sir J.C. Bose are hailed by India because he claims to have established the existence of life plants. Far more important is the proof regarding the matters mentioned above. The study and practice of Spiritualism and Psychic Research leads me to affirm unhesitatingly that the spread of this knowledge is of the greatest importance not only to India but to the whole world.

SERVICE AND LOVE-WATCHWORDS OF SPIRITUALISM.

...What then are the advantages that are likely to be derived by the spread of this knowledge? It is no use denying the fact that death is the greatest mystery in human life. Very few persons have clear conceptions regarding this phenomenon and the fate that awaits a person after passing through the portals of death. We would like to be ignorant about his destiny after the brief span of life full of multifarious activities and troubles regarding different mundane matters? Who would not like to know what actually happens when the hour strikes that closes a man's career, when leaving all the gathered wealth and land he goes out into the seeming darkness alone? What patriot would not like to be sure about his own condition after rotting in jails and sacrificing his life for the country? In death the end, the annihilation and forgetfulness or do we awake in some other sphere or condition, where retaining personality we progress towards infinite Spiritualism claims to answer such questions beyond any possibility of refutation not by an appeal to faith but by opening up communication between the two worlds for all who sincerely and earnestly desire it. A sure knowledge of such facts will bring in its train utter fearlessness of death which will lose all its sting. Mahatma Gandhi once wrote urging the people to discard all fear of death while serving the motherland. His teachings will be immensely fortified if men were to know, and not merely believe, that there is no death in the sense that is commonly understood. A sorrowful mother would necessarily want to know something more definite about her beloved son and get into touch with him. She would not be satisfied with the dry teachings of Vendanta or any other religious belief. It is no use learnedly arguing with her about the immortality of the soul for consoling her broken heart, and what is after all the doctrine of immortality? Sir Authur Conon Doyle has very wisely pointed out that unless we have got bodies like our own and unless we have got character like our own say what we will we are lost. The broken heart of any mourner can be comforted and healed by nothing but the sure knowledge of survival after death and possibility of spirit communication. Shall we not try to heal such broken hearts and is it not a humanitarian work and social service to spread this knowledge?

The next point that I should like to urge is the religious significance of this grand truth. Some eminent persons regard this subject merely as an aspect of scientific research and are unaware of its religious import. If this be not religious I fail to understand its legitimate function. It is not based only on the statements of living persons or upon any text tradition or intuition but also upon the assertions of our dear brothers who are in the next world. It is no exaggeration to say that religions are mostly petrified overgrown with forms and choked with mysteries. I say this with regard to all faiths without distinction. Shall we not try to reform them by proving that all that is wanted is very simple and very little. We require service and love which are the two watchwords of modern Spiritualism. Mahatma Gandhi urges the spiritualisation of our life and to care for truth irrespective of any other consideration.

Some of our friends are desirous to know how the pursuit of this knowledge will help them in their mundane affairs. The destiny of nations and individuals are several times wonderfully moulded and changed by unseen forces from the next world. Our friends on the other side of death being naturally interested in our affairs are several times ready to help us provided we continue to love them and not forget them, erroneously believing that they are no longer with us. There is a dictum of Sir Oliver Lodge that they (spirits) know of things far more than we do, and they can communicate with us from time to time. Shall we not try to be benefited by their greater knowledge by lovingly communicating with them?

Our brethren in Europe and America have succeeded in getting messages from Lord Kitchner, Lord Northcliffe and other eminent persons. A few years back I had the pleasure of receiving a message from Swami Ram-Tirth. Is it not of paramount interest to let our countrymen know that instead of merely revering the memory of their great men they should try to get into touch with them by modern methods?

After refuting some of the objections raised against these sciences by modern educated men, the President continued "The attitude of the scientists and orthodox persons is very strange and difficult to understand. The former fight shy of this knowledge on account of their self-inflicted boundaries of materialism; while the latter are amazed at the new methods of spirit intercourse. In fact both these sets of persons ought to join us in our quest; the former because it opens to them a new field for enquiry along strictly scientific lines, while the latter ought to hail our efforts with great enthusiasm as they will find in spiritualism a formidable ally, which will restore religion to its former pedestal, vanquishing materialism its greatest enemy. Scientific Congresses and religious Conferences are usually at logger heads, as both of them cannot find a common meeting ground in either. Spiritualism will be a joining link for both, and at last bring about the much desired union between science and religion. Happily for us men of science as pointed out by C.C. Randall have blazed the trial and led the way Lombrose of Italy, Dr. Richet of France, Arthur Russel Wallace co-worker with Darwin, Sir William Crookes, Stead, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Arthur Conon Doyle, and others working in the most exacting scientific conditions have discovered and come in touch with the next world people with those who have lived in this earth, and with courage of their convictions have given us the result of their research and dignified this philosophy."

INDIAN SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIETY.

The President then dwelt upon the necessity of a conference like the present one and related in brief his efforts in launching the above Society. Speaking upon the work before the Society he said. "We propose to work along four lines for the present. (1) A thorough research in our ancient literature about the principles of spiritualism and methods of spirit communication. (2) Extensive propaganda in the country by all methods to spread this knowledge. (3) To create literature about this subject in different Indian languages and (4)) to enlist the sympathy of European and American spiritualistic to our movement. These are the lines along which the spiritualistic propaganda in India is to be carried on at present. Our goal is to bring sure knowledge of survival after death, to restore communication between death divided friends and relatives, to vitalise and reform the religions, to obliterate all difference in various religious dogmas, to spiritualise human affairs, to secure our earth bound spirit friends and to help the progress of our beloved dead.

The message of spiritualism to India and the whole world is that man is a spirit and is responsible for his actions.

In conclusion the President appealed all who are trying their best for the upliftment of the nation by all possible means to help them in their endeavours to spread this knowledge in as much as it will greatly strengthen their political and social activities. And brought his speech to a close by a quotation from Will Carlos:—

"We love this sweet communion,
With loved ones from the spheres,
Who comfort us in sorrow,
And wipe away our tears,
And bring us welcome tidings,
From those we lose awhile,
And cause our gloomy faces
To brighten with a smile."

THREE BABBAR AKALIS ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

News has been received here that the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, accompanied by two police officers recovered a bomb, like the one which exploded in Dhana Singh's possession and caused the death of Mr. Honton, Superintendent of Police and some Constables, and a five-chambered revolver with some cartridges from Mangal Khurd, a village five miles from Mahilpur in Hoshiarpur district on 30th December and also arrested three Babbar Akalis, Beant Singh, Chhajja Singh and Kartar Singh, the last two being absconders for a long time.

AKALI DEMONSTRATION AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 3.

Ever since the declaration of the Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and Akali Dal as unlawful Associations these bodies have daily defied Government by marching through the streets of Amritsar in processions carrying in front of them huge placards which proclaim to all concerned that they are members of the Associations declared unlawful, courting arrest for their crime of defiance. Hitherto these demonstrations have been confined to Amritsar, but yesterday the Akalis entered the capital of the Punjab drawing immense crowds behind them as they marched through all the important thoroughfares of Lahore not excluding the Mall, delivering defiant speeches at several places and shouting *Sat Sri Akal*. Outside the Secretariat they stood for long singing their songs to attract the attention of the Governor who was opening his new Council. The demonstration created a great impression in Lahore yesterday.

Yesterday 27 out of 32 Hindu members present in the Council left after taking oath remaining absent when the Governor read his speech. Supplementary grant for the Akali case was passed 34 voting against and 41 for. It is reported that the Swarajists intend serving on Committees and taking part in the Deputy President's election at the next sitting on the 5th instant.

32 AKALIS ARRESTED:

CONCENTRATION AT BHAI PERU SHRINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, January 3.

It appears that Akalis under instruction from Amritsar are again bent upon taking aggressive action in defiance of Government. Information has been received that a number of them attempted yesterday to seize some irrigated land belonging to certain Sadhu in the neighbourhood of Bhai Peru shrine in Lahore District. Thirty-two arrests were made by police but more Akalis are said to be concentrating at Bhai Peru. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore and the Superintendent of Police are on the spot.

A PROHIBITION BILL,

AMRITSAR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Sadichassan (Sadiq Hassan?) M.L.A. intends to move a Bill at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly embodying wholesale prohibition of all alcoholic drinks.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

IS THE IDEAL REMEDY FOR PAINS AFTER EATING, FLATULENCE, HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, ACIDITY, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

One of the most common symptoms of Indigestion is that which takes the form of pains after eating: evidence that your digestive organs are not capable of properly performing their functions.

To tone, strengthen and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This digestive remedy goes to the root cause of the trouble and eradicates it, and enables you to digest what you eat and to secure from food the nourishment it contains.

Put it to the test after your next meal. Mother Seigel's Syrup is also obtainable in Tablet form.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

DOUBLE MURDER AT BANGLORE.

WATCHMEN KILLED; CASH CHEST BROKEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 3.

The Bangalore City Municipal Office has been the venue of a cold blooded double murder. Two Municipal Watchmen were found lying dead in the city Revenue Collector's room in a pool of blood yesterday morning with several wounds indicted on their necks. The underground cash chest had been broken and cash to the extent of Rs. 5,000, contained in one of the three inner boxes, is said to be missing. Investigation into the matter is progressing.

HAIR BEAUTY

A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children.

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REGINA HAIR OIL

is an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their Hair careful attention and treatment, When the Hair begins to get thin or fall

(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & CO.,
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Renew Your **STRENGTH** and **VIGOUR**—to both **BODY** and **MIND** by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

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BEAUTY HINTS.

Wash the Skin with good Skin soap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE.

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:

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CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e., As. 5

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dear Sir,
Your medicine has given me a complete cure, so kindly send the same for th friend of mine by V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.
B. CHIMROO LAL,
Moghal Sharai.

Dear Sir,
I sincerely appreciate your medicine. It has no doubt given me good result.
JSIPUT USD GEORGE MEHRA,
Madura District, South India.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,
Your medicine has proved me a panacea and no other medicine stands its equal. Kindly send me 6 phials more by V. P. P. and oblige.
MOHD ABDUL KARIM,
Ufzalganj.

Dear Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,
Your meicine did me untold benefit
SYED HUSSAIN ZAFFERIEN,
Persian Trading Coy,
Sg. Tnser Street, Rangoon.

Dear Sir,
Really your pills have proved beneficial. Please send me three bottles of pills.
J. SHAHBAZ KHAN,
Gujranwala.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—
SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED. Pir Gilanian, St. 73,
LAHORE. 3

KAPADVANJ WATER-WORKS.

FLOUTING OF PUBLIC OPINION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
KAPADVANJ, Jan. 1.

Great excitement prevails among all sections of the Kapadvanj people because for reasons best known to himself Rao Bahadur Vallabhbhai Chhotalal Trivedi, President of the Kapadvanj Municipality has been straining every nerve to achieve kudos by forcing the water-works project on the unwilling public. No heed is paid to the broad facts that Nature has been singularly bountiful in endowing Kapadvanj with a plethora of wells in and out of the City, let alone the two rivers and a number of lakes. Not only is water available all the year round in wanton profusion, but its wholesomeness is likewise vouched for by the assurances of the Chemical Analyser of Bombay as well as by the accelerated convalescence of the invalids from Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places. Moreover, the provision of pipe-water would deprive the women of the daily healthful exercise and saddle the inhabitants with water-tax and expenditure for the maintenance of a network of gutters, to say nothing of the deleterious effect on public health inseparable from piped water. Furthermore, the limited resources of the local Municipality would be heavily overdrawn as a result of the heavy outlay required to maintain the water-works in a state of efficiency, a task of seemingly insurmountable difficulty, as testified by the experiences of the people of Ahmedabad, Surat, Bombay and other big cities.

A PROTEST MEETING.

To reiterate the emphasis repeatedly laid on the unwisdom of embarking on a needlessly costly project of doubtful utility, a public meeting of the citizens of Kapadvanj was held on December 24th last, when a *hartal* was observed to express the popular indignation of Rao Bahadur Vallabhbhai's sponsorship of the wild cat scheme had evoked. Messrs. Manilal Dwarkadas and Harilal Maneklal demonstrated, the fumbling futility of the scheme incubated by the handful of municipal councillors, who had gone so far as to ask for the Government grant without calculating the chances of meeting the requirements antecedent to obtaining the grant, or without envisaging the delicate situation likely to be created by the drain on the Waransi river, the pressure on building ground involved in the putting up of tankees, and the incidence of additional taxation on the poor rate-payers. Resolutions were then passed (a) condemning the water-works project as injurious and ill-advised, (b) calling on the elected members, who had allowed themselves to be manoeuvred into a false position, to retrace their steps and to oppose the project, or else to resign their posts, (c) protesting against the flouting of public opinion by the Municipality in closing the century-old Kundvavparab and converting the building into a shop and appropriating the rent thereof, (d) warning the Municipal councillors against using the proceeds of the sale of land in the city in carrying out schemes repugnant to the people at large, and (e) appointing a committee and an advisory body to organise against the water-works project.

The first forecast of rape and mustard crop for 1923-24 shows the area as 3,257,000 acres a decrease of ten per cent. compared with last year's final estimate. The first forecast of linseed crop has given area as 2,575,000 acres decrease of two per cent. compared with last year's final estimate.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The police arrested four Mahomedans in connection with Sunday's outbreak in Howrah. The affected area is still under the police guard but is quiet.—A. P.

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"

Complete course by V. BRAHMANNA SASTRY. Price Rs. 3 only. Foreign 2-8. 6d. Part of his complete English. Mr. Rati Kanta Bhowmick, Headmaster writes from Sanhati, Khulna District, "I have become a successful Hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other courses with marked difference. Apply to—The EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam.

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can be purchased from our Company or from retailers throughout India with the assurance that they represent the highest point yet attained in watch construction. The admitted accuracy and relative cheapness of these special watches have made them most popular in this country.

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